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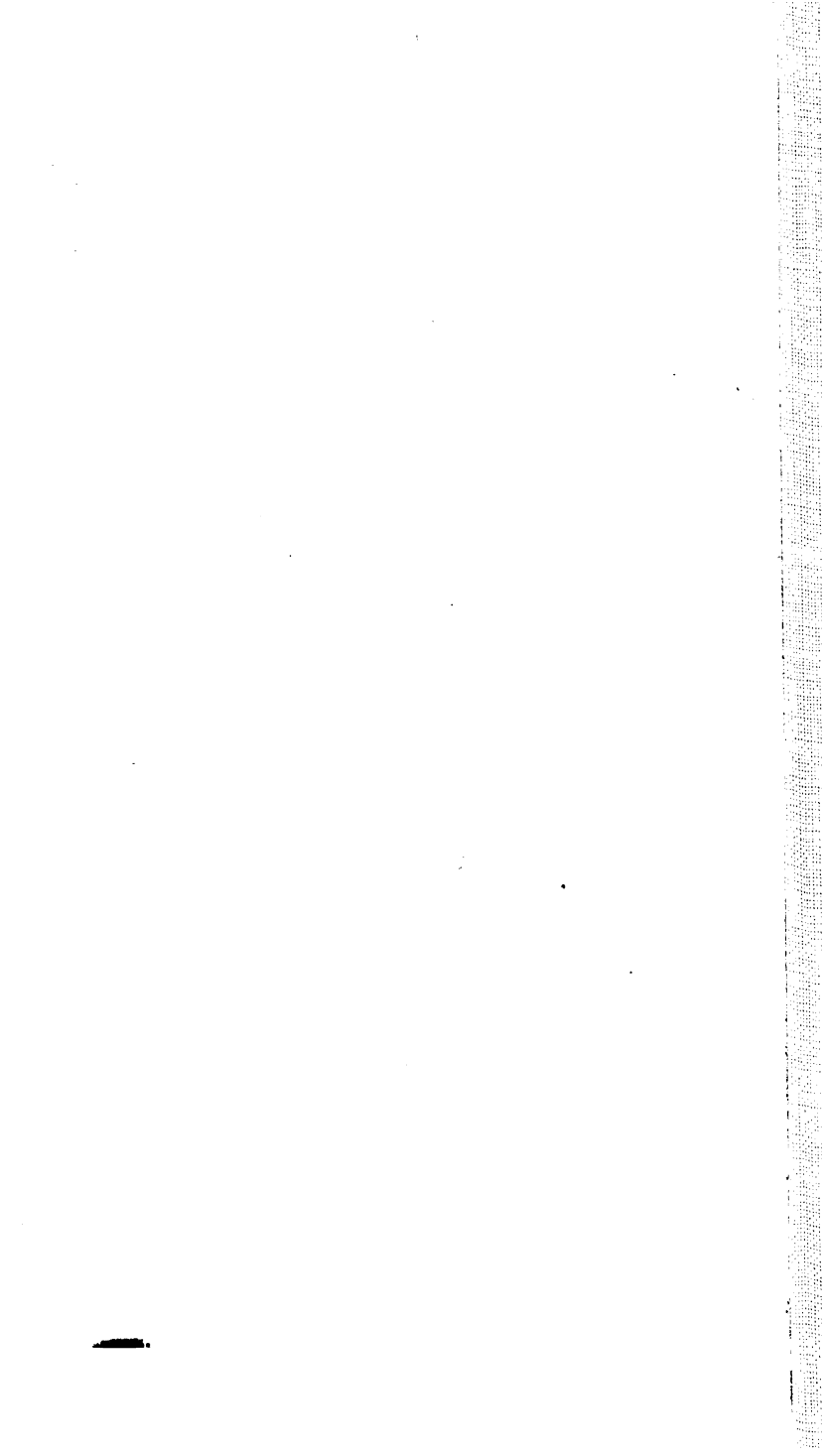
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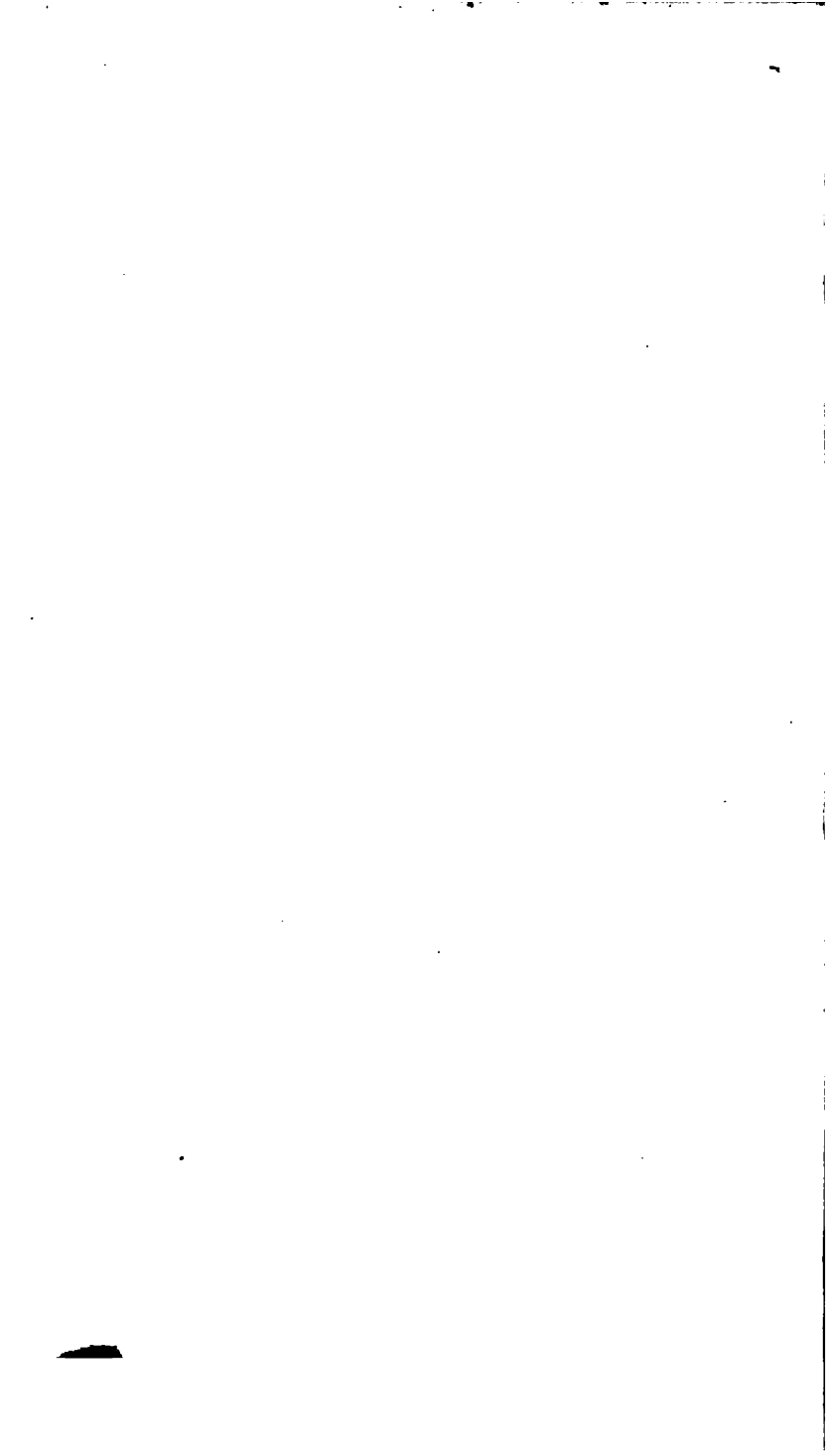
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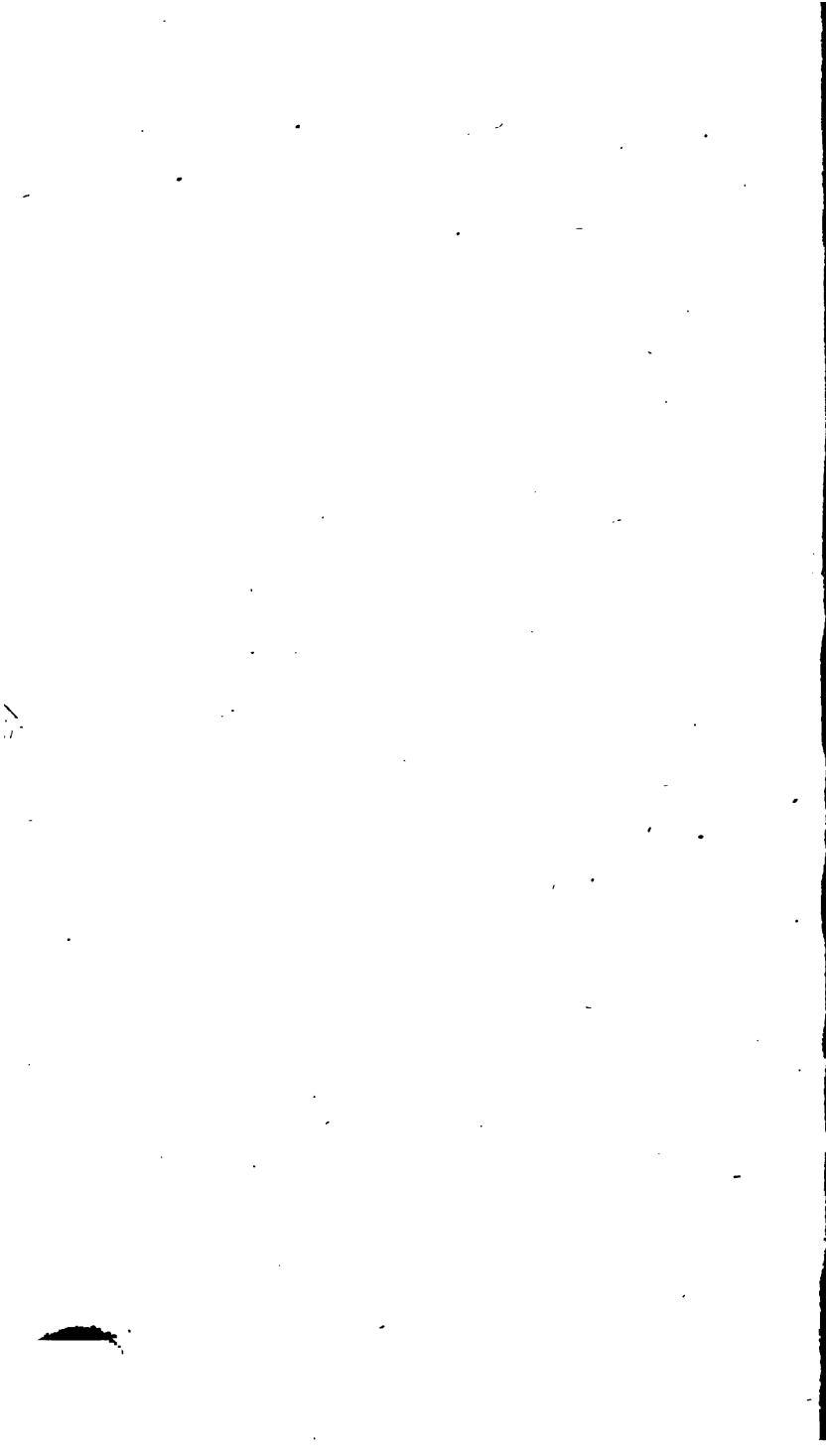




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*Published by W. Egner, Colchester.*

THE  
History and Description  
OF  
**COLCHESTER,**

(THE CAMULODUNUM OF THE BRITANS, AND THE  
FIRST ROMAN COLONY IN BRITAIN,)

WITH  
AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
ANTIQUITIES  
of that most ancient  
**Borough.**

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VOL. II.

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**COLCHESTER:**

PRINTED AND SOLD BY W. KEYMER;

Sold also by Messrs. ROBINSONS, Paternoster-Row, London.

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1803.





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The FRONTISPIECE to vol. II. is taken from the initial letter of the charter of Henry the Fifth, granted to the burgesſes of Colcheſter in the firſt year of his reign, Anno. 1413.

It represents St. Helena, the mother of Conſtantine the Great, fitting upon a throne, her dreſs is blue, her girdle black, ornamented with gold ſtuds, and edged with pearl. Upon her head is a crown of gold, and a ſcepter in her right hand, her left is placed upon her breaſt as expreſſive of religious awe and humility. A label incircles her, upon which is the following inſcription :

Sca Elena nata fuit in Colceſtria mat :

Conſtantini fuit & ſcām crucē invenit.

Before her is placed the croſs, which tradition ſays, ſhe diſcovered, during her ſojourn at Jeruſalem.

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## ERRATA.

### VOL. I.

- P. 9. l. 5. *for* Mandubrutius, *read* Mandubratius  
 23. l. 16. *for* dispossessed, *r.* dispossessed  
 28. l. 23. *for* upon, *r.* to  
 31. l. 7. *for* Romans, *r.* victors  
 35. l. 8. *after* initiated, *insert*, them  
 48. l. 16. *for* limitted, *r.* limited  
 84. l. 11. *for* amour, *r.* armour  
 110. l. 7. *for* foreign soil, *r.* other regions  
       l. 20. *for* inisguided, *r.* deluded  
 152. l. 20. *for* affected, *r.* effected  
 211. l. 11. *for* this, *r.* the  
 216. l. 15. *for* advantage, *r.* benefit  
 238. l. last. *for* each, *r.* them  
 244. l. 11. *for* defence, *r.* trial  
 254. l. 11. *for* cause, *r.* event  
 267. l. 9. The note in the preceding page is here  
       to be referred to.

### VOL. II.

- P. 51. l. 19. *for* barbarovly, *r.* barbarovfly  
 53. l. 8. *for* greatest, *r.* detail  
       l. 10. *after* should, *dele* but  
 55. l. 7. *after* year, *insert*, the building was  
 78. l. 23. *for* becomes, *r.* made  
 88. l. 18. *for* were, *r.* was  
 141. l. 12. *for* some, *r.* no  
 144. l. 11. *after* Colchester, *insert*, which,  
 153. l. 21. *for* East, *r.* South.

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A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
*COLCHESTER, &c.*

**T**HE town of COLCHESTER is situate in the north east part of the county of Essex, in the 51st degree 55 m. N. latitude, and 51 miles from London, the metropolis of England.

It is built upon the north and east sides of a rising hill, at the foot of which runs the river Colne; which river after a course of fifteen miles, falls into the German Ocean. The streets are for the most part regular and well built, the principal one in particular, with a little improvement would be equal, if not superior to most in the kingdom.

B

The

The whole town with the liberties, is divided into sixteen parishes, whereof eight are within the walls, four in the suburbs, and four within the liberties; comprehending in the whole a great extent of country. The first parish is—

### St. MARY at the WALLS.

The church stands near the south west corner of the walls, and in the highest part of the town. The site of this church was part of the barony of London, for which reason the rectory hath always been in the collation of the bishops of that see, and subject to them and their commissaries: being exempt from the archdeacon's jurisdiction. This church was rebuilt in the year 1713, except the steeple which is ancient and belonged to the old church, but being ruinous, was in 1729 heightened twelve feet. In the old church was a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr, within which chapel, Joseph Elianore founded a chantry in 1348, which he well endowed, dedicating it to God, the blessed virgin, and all the saints. There belonged

longed to it a little house, of one room above, and one below, called the chapel or chantrie house, which stood adjoining to the north side of the old church, across the walk between the church and parsonage, but now demolished. The parsonage house stands on the north side of the church, and the glebe belonging to this rectory is in ten small parcels lying in different places.

## E P I T A P H S.

*In the old church, on a fair monument of alabaster against the north wall of the chancel.*

Jacent hic sub marmorib' vicinis Joh.  
 Stephens Armiger, Confiliarius ad legem  
 Justiciarius de pace & Quorum. qui 10  
 Feb. 1620. hinc decessit: Elizabeth  
 item uxor ejus prior ex familia  
 apud Eboros satis clara, ac eorum  
 Filia duæ Penelope & Sibilla.  
 Quæ mater & filia mensib' Feb.  
 Et Martii 1610 cesserunt ante.  
 Hæc eadem corpora recepturi manent.

Johannes Stephens Armiger confiliarius  
 ad legem, supradict' Johis & Elizabethæ  
 Filius natus maximus ætatis suæ 31 mensis  
 Apr. 28<sup>o</sup> An'o Dn' 1625, ex hac vita

mortali ad supremam lucem evocatus  
In hac cella juxta parentes suos charissimos  
Sepultus jacet.

*On a monument of alabaster on the south wall of the chancel.*

Obiit decimo quinto die Novembr An'o D'ni 1610.

Hic subjacet illa Clara, dulcis, religiosa

uxor Rob'ti Camoëke Armigeri,

Amica, pia, Clare, vale.

*There are only three epitaphs in the new church.*

1. *On a large monument at the east end of the north aisle.*

JOHN REBOW, of Colchester, merchant, dyed the 13th of April, 1699, in the 72d year of his age, and is buried near this place, and Sarah his wife, daughter of Francis Tayspill of the said Burrough, merchant.

Sir ISAAC REBOW, Kt. erected this monument in memory of his father and mother.

Isaac Martin Rebow Martin, esq; recorder, and one of the representatives of the town in parliament, who died in 1781, is interred in or near the same vault.

2. Here lyeth the body of John Carleton, D. D. late rector of this parish. He dyed Nov. 12, 1737, aged 44.—  
Also Catherine the wife of the said Rev. Dr. Carleton, who dyed Feb. 25, 1764, aged 64.

3. *On a black marble in the middle aisle.*

Here lies the body of James Brown, esq; late merchant, in Glasgow, who died at Colchester Oct. 17, 1777, aged 28.

Posited

Possessed of every amiable quality,  
He died greatly lamented by his family,  
And justly beloved by his numerous friends & acquaintances.

*In the church-yard, are the following altar tombs, with inscriptions.*

1. Matthew Scrivener gent. who died Dec. 20, 1702, aged 40, and Dorothy his wife, who died Aug 24, 1723.

2. Anne wife of Martin Carter, gent. who died March 17, 1716, aged 26.

3. Tim Cooke, died Nov. 14, 1726, aged 73, and Sara his wife, who died Jan. 1, 1727, aged 82

4. Lau. Gilson, who died Aug. 28, 1720.

5. Robert Seaman, died Nov. 14, 1740, aged 55, and Mary his wife, who died March 7, 1739, aged 50.

6. Elizabeth Pierce, died May 26, 1735, aged 73, and her daughter Elizabeth wife of W. Webb, died Sept. 3, 1740, aged 43.

Richard Webb, who died July 9, 1773, aged 24.

7. Mary wife of John Laurence, died March 8, 1706, aged 44.

8. Susan the wife of Charles White, died Sept 6, 1769. Charles White died Oct. 25, 1781. Elizabeth the wife of Charles White, died Feb. 23, 1782.

9. Ann Mapletoft, fourth daughter of Edmund Mapletoft, rector of Bartlow in the county of Cambridge, died Feb. 15, 1763, aged 38 years.

*On the north side of the chancel railed in with iron.*

10. Sub hoc marmore latet corpus Mariæ uxoris  
Thomæ Mayhew, hujus villæ Gen. quæ obt. xxi die Julii  
Anno Dni. 1714, ætatis suæ 34.

In the same vault lyeth the said Tho. Mayhew, and several of their children.

*On a tablet affixed to the north wall of the chancel.*

To the memory of Thomas Mayhew, gent. sometime a student at Christ Church, Oxford, afterwards at Leyden in Holland, only son and heir of Thomas Mayhew, gent. an attorney in this town, who died & was buried Oct. 6, 1727. This marble and inscription were here placed in the year 1748, by William Mayhew who married his sister Elizabeth. Thomas the son died a bachelor, the 17th of October, 1739, aged 27.

**BENEFACTIONS.**—Joseph Cox, gave (in 1689) by his will, 100l. for the purchasing of land of 5l. per annum value, the rents and profits of which he gave for ever to the poor of this parish, to be distributed to them yearly on Christmas-day. Eight acres of land were accordingly purchased, the rent of which is applied to the relief of the poor.—Jeremiah Daniel, gave annually 40s. for coals to the poor of this parish.

Within this parish, on the south side of the London road, stood the Convent for Crouched friars of the order of St. Augustine, founded by William de Lanvallei before the year

1244. This house underwent several alterations, and was afterwards called a free chapel and hospital, then a church, and in 1407 it became the seat of the gild of St. Helen. In the chapel was a chantry called the chantry of the Holy Cross, also the chantry of Thomas Godston founded in the reign of King Henry VI.—and a chantry founded by William Haverland in 1431. At the dissolution this house, with its possessions, was valued at 7 l. 7 s. 8 d. and granted in 1542, to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Audley of Walden, Chancellor. The church or chapel was afterwards demolished, and the house in 1637, became the seat of Sir Harbottle Grimston. It was ruined during the siege in 1648, and in the beginning of the present century used as a workhouse for the town.—It has since been entirely demolished.

There are almshouses in this parish, standing on the north side of the road, granted anciently by the lord of Lexden manor to the poor, and called St. Catherine's hospital,—they are now used as a workhouse.

## St. P E T E R's.

Adjoining to St. Mary's on the north and east, is the parish of St. Peter. The church was thoroughly repaired and modernised in 1758 and the tower erected at the west end: the old tower which stood upon large pillars in the midst of the church being very ruinous, was taken down. This church was founded before the Norman conquest, and was the only one in the town at the making of Domesday. Under the vestry is a noble vault, the entrance into which is through the foundation of the east walls. Adjoining the east side of the church-yard, is the vicarage house, lately rebuilt. Before the reformation, there was a chantry in this church, founded by Richard Heynes, and a gild of St. John, with endowments, called Jesus masse.

## E P I T A P H S.

*On the north side of the chancel, against the wall, is a fine monument of black and white marble; with effigies of a man and woman kneeling, a desk between them: below, 6 males, and 7 females kneeling; in basso relievo—*

Here under lyes interred the Bodies of Martin Bafill, sometime Alderman of this Towne, whoe departed this lyfe the 23 of March 1623, and Elizabeth his wyfe, whoe  
deceased

deceased the 30 of October 1625. They had yffew between them, 6 sonnes and 7 daughters, being neither of them ever otherwife married. They lived lovingly together 43 yeares in holy wedlock in the feare of God, and in good name.

*In the north aisse of the chaneel, a beautiful monument, having a pair of iron grates, to shut before and preserve it.*

An Epitaphe upon the Deathe of the worshipfull George Sayer the elder, late of Colchester, Esq; deceased, and here buried the 21 of Maye 1577; who had to his first wyfe Agnes daughter of Thomas Wesden, by her had yffue 4 sonnes and 3 daughters, she dyed November 1556. and to his second wyfe Frances daughter of Thomas Sammon, and she died the 29 of April 1570.

O happie hoard heares that here in grave dothe lye,  
Whose body resteth now in earth, his ghost with Christ on  
His youthfull race he ran with travayle and with troth, [hie  
His myddle and his aged years with wealth and worship both  
Full thirtye yeares or more cleefe rule or place he bare  
In this his native auncient Towne, whereof he had great  
With Justice he did rule, and eke with mercy mylde, [care.  
With love he lyved many years of man woman and chylde.  
A Monument he made for ever to remain  
For ayde to poore and aged wights, which are oppres'd  
Posteritie he had to his great joye of minde [with payne.  
His place and portion to possesse, which he hath left behynde.

O happie Sayer, not for theis thinges alone  
Which were but mundane vayne and vyle and fade and  
fayle eche one

But

But happiet thousande folde to lyve and love those dayes  
Wherein Goddes gospell brightlye shynes to his eternall  
praye

Thy oft desired wythe thou doubtles didest obtayne,  
With Symeon to departe in peace, and lyfe by death to  
gayne.

Thy ofspringe maye rejoyce for this thy happye ende:  
Thy freinds and tenaunts all are gladd th at Godsuch grace  
did send.

And we, that yet remayne within this vale of teares,  
By thyne example maye be taught for to contemne all feares,  
And alwayes for to praye that God our stepps so gyvde  
That we lykewise may hence depart in endlesse blisse to  
byde.

*Upon a brass-plate, on the same wall.*

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Sayer Gent. who was  
buried the 7th day of Septem. 1610. He had to his first  
wife, Ailse Spooner, by whom he had issue one sonn, and  
to his second wife, Ellen Larence widdowe, by whom he  
had issue one daughter, named Jane.

Birth, Life, Age, Death, foure Blessings from above.  
He hath possesst, true favour of God's love.  
Birth gentle, Life sober, Age full fourscore yeare,  
Death lamb-like mild, with Conscience good and cleare.  
Heaven hath his Soul, the World good name though fory,  
Yet joy his life is changed for endlesse glory.

*In the north wall of the same aisle, upon a brass plate,  
(in old english characters.)*

Agnes the daughter of John Woodthorpe, byrne in La-  
venham

venham, the wief first of Aleyn Dister, and after of Robert Leache, departed this world in the yere of our Lord God 1553. Her vertuous lief and conversation was, commendable emongest her Neighbours, and thankfull to Almighty God, of whom we trust she is now accepted. She did appointe certen money to be given yerely to the Poor of this Parish at the feast of Penthecost, that they should render thancke unto Christ, and keep his gracious benefits in memory for ever.

*In the same aisle; on a bras plate, (in old eng. characters)*

Quos thalamus. quos junxit amor, conjunxit eodem

En tumulo gnatus cum genetrice patrem.

· Felices animo, fortuna, corpore, quantum

Terrena id fieri condicione potest.

Unum aberat coelum, quo mentes ante volarunt.

Supremum expectant ossa animanda diem.

Here under lyeth buried the Bodies of William Brown Gent. and Margaret his wife, which William deceased on the xxth day of January A<sup>o</sup>. Domini 1572. and the said Margaret on the xxiii day of September next following.

*Above it, on an oval monument against the pillar.*

Mary the wife of William Eldred 4th son of John Eldred of Stanway Esq. and daughter of Edmund Thurston of this towne. She dyed Nov. 18, 1671, aged 28.

*In the south aisle, against the wall on a bras plate.*

*[in old english letters.]*

In this yle, and neare unto this place, are buried the bodyes of John Sayer, sometyme Alderman of this Towne  
of

of Colchester, and of Elizabeth his wyfe, which said John dyed the xiiii day of February in the yer of our Lord God mcccccxix. and which said Elizabeth dyed the xxvii day of April in the yere of our Lorde God mccccxxx.

*Opposite to it, against one of the pillars, upon a brass plate,  
(in old english characters).*

John Sayers bodye lyeth enclosed here in grave,

Whose ghost the heavens do possesse, whose fame on earth  
we have

His life and eke his death with good report he past;  
And now he (doubtelesse) doth enjoye the lyfe that aye  
shall last.

When fiftene hundreth yeares and sixtie three were spent ..  
From Chryst his Byrth accounted just, from payne to joyes  
he went. He dyed in An<sup>o</sup>D<sup>ni</sup> 1568.

#### E P I T A P H S on Grave Stones.

*In the chancel, on a black marble.*

1. Here lieth Sir William Campian, son of Sir William Campian of Kent, who was slain in the yeare of our Lord 1648, of his age 34, upon a fally out of the town in June. He was pious, valiant, constant to his Prince whose cause he chose, and whose service he dyed in. Disturb not his ashes, reader, if thou likest his Judgment, thou wilt praise his Action.

2. Here lyeth the body of Mr. Jeremiah Daniel, who departed this life Nov. 16, 1696, aged 61.

*In the chancel, there are other grave-stones.*

1. Four sons and 4 daughters of John Potter, alderman.

2. John Freman, gent. who died Oct. 20, 1714, aged 56, & for Dorothy his wife, who died Oct. 8, 1735, Æ. 74.

3. John

3. John Stileman, sometime major of this town, died Sept. 6, 1699, aged 53.

4. John Cox, alderman, who died Nov. 5, 1649, aged 49, and his wife.

5. Mary his daughter, wife of John Milbank, who died Nov. 21, 1666, aged 37, and for Mary daughter of J. Milbank, and wife of Peter Coveney.

6. Daniel Cole, the last bayliff, and the first mayor of Colchester, died Feb. 28, 1642, aged 56.

7. Jasper Waters, who died March 27, 1706, aged 62, and his 2 wives, and children.

8. Peter Coveney, who died March 12, 1725, aged 74, and his 4 wives &c. Benj. Dyer, died Dec. 10, 1751, aged 77. Rebecca Dyer his wife, died Nov. 27, 1753, aged 71. Mary Collins wife of the Rev. John Collins, died Dec. 8, 1760, aged 54. Hannah the wife of Robert Tabor, merchant, daughter of the Rev. John Collins, died April 22, 1761, aged 24 years. Hannah Nuthall, daughter of Benj. Dyer, died Feb. 28, 1779, aged 70.

9. Aquila, wife of Edmond Thurston, died May 24, 1681, aged 71.

10. Thomas Carew, died Dec. 27, 1739, aged 56, Mary his wife, died March 7, 1733, aged 55, & their children.

*In the north aisle of the chancel, and church.*

1. Elizabeth, wife of John Rayner Esq; and daughter of Wm. Swallow, died July 12, 1693, aged 43, and Mary wife of Wm. Rayner, died Oct. 29, 1727, aged 53.

2. John Rayner, gent. died Sept. 3, 1728, aged 62, and Elizabeth his wife, died Oct. 3, 1729, aged 64. Elizabeth

beth Rayner, wife of Samuel, died Feb. 8, 1761, aged 70.  
Samuel Rayner, gent. died Oct. 28, 1778, aged 82.

3. Richard Tovel, grocer.

4. Sufanna Robjent, who died April 19, 1722, aged 83,  
and her daughter Sufanna, wife of Cornelius Bogard, died  
Nov. 28, 1722, aged 43.

5. Jacobus Rayley, M. D. ætat 46, 1699. hic Tutius  
jacet. [It was a common saying of his, All his safe.]

6. Mrs. Anne Hufsey, died 26 Dec. 1740, aged 32.

7. On a black stone at the west end of this aisle.

In a vault under this stone lie the remains of Isabella Gould, who  
died April 18, 1773, aged 58. Henrietta Gould, died Nov. 28, 1774,  
aged 52. Anna Gould, died Nov. 16, 1778, aged 74. Catherine  
Gould, died Aug. 12, 1779, aged 67. Jane Gould, died Sept 20, 1781,  
aged 74. Sarah Gould, died May 23, 1784, aged 70. Daughters of  
Edward Gould, esq; Turkey merchant, of Highgate.

*In the body of the church.*

1. In memory of Lieut. Col. Edward Griffith, who  
died March 6, 1781, aged 60 years.

2. Eliz. Griffith, died Oct. 10, 1775, aged 72 years.  
Moses Griffith, M. D. died March 1, 1785, aged 86.

3. Rev. Christian Gibbon, died April 9, 1760, aged 48.

4. Henry Fitzer, who died May 2, 1704, aged 72. Five  
more, for his wife and children.

*In the south aisle of the church.*

1. John Blatch, who died July 9, 1743, aged 63, and  
Anne his wife, died April 26, 1743, aged 59. & 3 children.

2. James Lemynge, gent. died April 16, 1671. & Mary  
his wife, eldest daughter of Sir William Batten, kt. died  
April 18, 1671.

3. James

3. James Fromantel, esq; died Jan. 3, 1694-5, aged 66.

4. John Carr, a physician, died Oct. 5, 1727, aged 40.

5. John Price died March 5, 1730, aged 9.

6. *On a black stone which covers a vault at the west end of this aisle.*—James Hamilton, died Sept. 28, 1779, aged 14 years and 2 months. Hugh Hamilton, & James Claudius Hamilton, who died infants.

*On a stone partly under a pew, on the south side of the chancel.*—Thomas Halley, A. M. twenty years vicar of this parish, died Nov. 26, 1759. And Elizabeth Chapman, (relict of the above T. Halley, and late wife of Samuel Chapman, M. D. of Sudbury,) died April 18, 1784, aged 54.

*Altar tombs on the south side of the church-yard.*

1. Bathshua, wife of Mr. Wm. Daniel of Colchester, and only child of the Rev. John Barker, of Hackney. died Aug. 21, aged 23, 1733. Sufanna daughter of Corn. Boggard, the second wife of the said Mr. Daniel, died Oct. 19, 1747, aged 39. Also dame Deborah Barker, late wife of the said Mr. Daniel, who died Feb. 10, 1771, aged 68. Likewise the body of Mr. Thomas Daniel, brother to the said Mr. William Daniel, died Novem. 30, 1775, aged 63.

2. Dorothy the wife of William Naggs, died May 13, 1742, aged 85. Wm. Naggs, gent. died July 30, 1758, aged 80.

3. Charles De Boys, died July 18, 1742, aged 74.

4. John Proctor died July 11, 1738, aged 78.

C

5. John

5. John Gascoign, died Jan 31, 1713, aged 78. Also Sufannah, his wife, who died Oct. 29, 1688, aged 61.

6. Mr. John Lumpkin, sen. died May 6, 1745, aged 59. Also Mr. John Lumpkin, jun. son of Robert Lumpkin, died Dec. 24, 1754, aged 50, and 3 of his children who died in their infancy. Rachel, daughter of John Lumpkin, died April 9, 1763, aged eleven.

There are head-stones for five comedians late of the Norwich company, who all died in Colchester, viz.

1. Timothy Buck, Nov. 17, 1739, aged 41.
2. Anne, wife of T. Buck, Nov. 2, 1737, aged 32.
3. W. James. Nov. 19, 1736, aged 40.
4. Robert Drury, Oct. 31, 1741, aged 28.
5. Henry Maclellan, Nov. 14, 1762, aged 39.

There is also a head-stone for Hannah Reeve, widow of the Rev. William Reeve, of Ipswich, who died Aug. 10, 1783, aged 78.

*On the north side of the church yard, are two altar tombs.*

1. John Winnock, died Feb. 27, 1685, aged 71, also his 5 sons and 5 daughters. And Mary his wife, who died April 12, 1697, aged 76.

2. Richard Bayley, son of John Bayley, who died Jan. 15, 1712, aged 15. Also John Bayley, aged 51, and Ann his wife, aged 61, who both died in 1724.

**BENEFACTIONS.**—Tho. Ingram, in 1602, gave to the bayliffs and commonalty 100l. which

which they were to lend to five persons at interest, which was to be distributed quarterly to such of the poor of this parish, as were unable to work.—Mrs. Agnes Dister also gave some monies yearly to the poor of this parish, but they are now lost.—Jeremiah Daniel gave to the poor 3 l. annually for coals.

South of the church stands a building called the Exchange, which, whilst the bay trade flourished, used to be frequented by great numbers of substantial merchants.—Over it was the Dutch Bay-hall, used for the housing of bays.

On the north side of the High-street are the remains of some very antient buildings, the masonry of which is similar to that of the castle. They consist of a chapel, and an arched vault with a narrow recess running the length of the chapel. If the situation of the chapel of St. Helen was at all dubious, these antient remains might claim such an illustrious foundress, and boast of being re-edified by the pious Eudo.

There were formerly alms-houses in this parish, in the lower Balkon-lane, built by Giles Sayer in 1570, for four poor people:— they are now taken down.

### St. R U N W A L D's

Eastward of St. Peter's and adjoining to the same in the High-street, is the parish of St. Runwald, so named from the church which is dedicated to that saint.—There is a legendary account of him, which makes him to have been son to a Northumbrian king, by a christian daughter of Penda king of Mercia, and that he was born at a place called King's Sutton, in Buckinghamshire.

The church which is small, stands in the middle of the High-street, and was founded before 1290. Adjoining to the chancel is a north aisle, or chapel, which was dedicated to St. Mary. This church after lying in ruins for upwards of 100 years, was in the year 1760, repaired at the expence of the parishioners, ever since which divine service has been performed in it. Formerly there was a parsonage house for the rector, situate in North-street, or on North-hill.

E P I T A P H S

EPITAPHS *in the church.*

1. Vixi, et quem dederit cursum fortunam ~~peregrini~~. J. Goddard obiit 5<sup>to</sup> die Junii 1709. *Ætatis suæ* 26.

2. Richard Blaykling, born at Sedburgh in Yorkshire, M. A. fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. and minister of Pebmarsh in Essex; he died June 2, 1671.

3. Samuel Mott, gent. twice mayor of this town, died January 8, 1698, aged 66. Temperance his wife died March 19, 1698-9.

4. Christopher Bayles, alderman, died in 1666, aged 42. and Martha his wife, died Sept. 7, 1710, aged 84.

5. Alice, wife of Thomas Bayles, and daughter of John Stilleman, died Dec. 10, 1710, aged 38.

6. John Ram, merchant, died May 29, 1713, aged 59

7. *On a black marble formerly an altar tomb, now laid even with the pavement.*—Charles Richardson, gent. who died Dec. 27. 1723, aged 74. Sarah Richardson, wife of the said Charles, died March 23, 1716, aged 70. Two infant daughters of John Richardson, apothecary.—John Richardson, who erected the above tomb in memory of his uncle, was also interred there the 5th of Feb. 1768, as was Mrs. Sarah Richardson, the wife of said John, the 1st of Nov. 1776.

*In vaults in the nave of the church, are interred the  
remains of*

1. Mr. John Saville, merchant, July 27, 1737, also of Susan his first wife, July 12, 1688, and Ann, his second wife, Feb. 24, 1729.

2. Thomas

2. Thomas Bayles, esq; mayor, July 13, 1775, and Hortensia, his wife, April 17, 1766.

3. Mrs. Elizabeth Eglonton, March 12, 1778.

*In a vault in the north aisle, are interred the remains of James Thorn, April 23, 1766. Also of Rachel Thorn, Aug. 23, 1752.*

In this parish stands the Burgh Court of Judicature, or Moot-hall, where the courts are held, and all the public affairs of the town transacted. The whole edifice contains the Moot-hall itself and North of the same, a room called the Exchequer, out of which is taken a room for the records, over these is a large room called the Council-room, or Free-mens chamber. Partly under and adjoining to the hall is the town gaol, and behind all these is the theatre, the entrance of which is through the Moot-hall.

In this parish also stands the public building or Wool-hall, erected in the year 1587, for housing of wool-yarn, and for a wool-market, but since the decay of trade, the butter and poultry market is held here.

St.

## St. M A R T I N's,

Lies to the north of St. Runwald's. The church, which was founded before 1327, stands between Angel and Bear lane, formerly called east and west Stockwell-street. The steeple is built of Roman brick, but now ruinous, being much damaged during the siege in 1648.

## E P I T A P H S.

*On a tablet of white marble in the chancel.*

Hic jacet Richardus Daniell,

Colcestrensis, Medicus.

Vixit annis LXXII.

Conjux, Filiiq; superstites, Memoriam

Posuerunt Anno MDCCLXXII.

Si tuâ omnino' interit, mi Amice,

Nôsse quâ vixit ratione tutus;

Regulam vitæ modice' institutæ

Disce, imitare,

Hunc neque illusum populus, vel unqua'm

Aula, fucatâ specie fefellit,

Nec leves somnos male' clausâ Nummi

Copia rupit:

Sorte sed felix humili, potitus

Otio, dulces coluit Camoenas;

Usque amans curis vacuum, latendo,

Ducere vitam.

*On*

*On a tablet in the chancel.*

To the memory of William Cole, merchant, aged 75, who died August 12, 1759: and of Martha Cole, his daughter, aged 46, who died Oct. 6, 1748.

*Altar tombs in the church-yard.*

1. Samuel Jarrold, of Manningtree, died May 15, 1738, aged 48 years. Mary Hinsum, died Jan. 2, 1767, aged 76 years. Hannah Jarrold, died, Dec. 10, 1771, aged 33 years. John Jarrold, died Oct. 23, 1775, aged 30 years. Samuel Jarrold, died May 9, 1777, aged 34 years. Wm. Jarrold, died January 27, 1784, aged 44 years.

2. James Hinsum, died Jan. 2, 1767, aged 55 years.

3. John Wall, gent. died May 10, 1783, aged 86 years.

4. Mary Wall, the wife of Samuel Wall, gent. died June 2, 1754, aged 39. Deborah Wall, died July 29, 1751, aged 51. Daniel Wall, bay-maker, died Dec. 25, 1758, aged 50. Samuel Wall, died March 20, 1782, aged 70.

5. John Wallis, died Oct. 10. 1731, aged 67 years.— John Wallis, jun. died March 2, 1733, aged 32 years.— Ruth, wife of John Wallis, jun. died March 5, 1779, aged 82. Sarah the wife of Joseph Wallis, died April 22, 1785, aged 56.

6. Francis Tayfspill, died April 23, 1732, aged 69. also Sarah his wife, and 4 children.

7. Benj. Burgis, died June 19, 1744, aged 53 years.— Sarah his wife, (one of the daughters of Fran. Tayfspill) died Sept. 24, 1749, aged 55 years.

8. Eliz. Dunningham, died Jan. 29, 1765, aged 74. Joseph Dunningham, her husband died March 29, 1771, aged 76.

In

In a small court called the Hospital yard, in Angel-lane within this parish, is an alms house or workhouse for poor people.

### The HOLY TRINITY.

The parish of the Holy Trinity lies eastward from St. Mary's. The church, which was founded before the year 1349, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and stands in the street of that name. Bere Church alias Donyland was many years a chapel of ease to this parish, and the rectors of Holy Trinity were instituted to it with that chapel annexed, but it has since been converted to a parochial church.

### E P I T A P H S.

*On a Tablet of black marble, fixed against the wall in the chancel.*

Posuerunt hunc Tumulum Ambrosius  
& Gulielmus Gilberd, in memoriam  
Pietatis fraternæ Gulielmo Gilberd  
Seniori Armigero, & Medicinæ Doctori,  
Hic primævq; Filius Hieronomi Gilberd  
Armigeri, Nat9 erat Villæ Colcestriæ,  
Studuit Cantabrigiæ Artem Medicam,  
Summis laudibus Pariq; Fælicitate per

D

Triginta

Triginta pl9 Annos Londini exercuit,  
 Hinc Aulam accersit9 in summum Reginae  
 Elizabethae Favorem receptus fuit,  
 Cui ut successori Jacobo servivit  
 Archiatros. Librum de Magnete apud  
 Exteros celebrem in rem nauticam  
 Composvit, Obiit Anno Redemptionis  
 Humanæ 1603, Novembris ultimo,  
 Ætatis suæ 63.

Jherome Gilberd sometime recorder of Colchester, who died May 23, 1583, and Elizabeth his first wife, and Margaret his daughter, are interred in this church, but their monument and inscription is now gone.

*On grave stones in the chancel.*

1. M. S. Johannes Shaw Miles pro Rege Serviens ad legem, villæ Colcestriæ a Memoria, Ubi ut communi Utilitati et Paci publicæ serviat9, curavit nemo inter successores felicius, Dum publicis Regni Comitibus agens (quo officia diu est functus) Regis & Regni Com'odum indivisum habuit. Tandem, valedicto prius mundo, cum ætatem hominis pertransissit animam Deo, unde venit, tradidit. Quicquid erat mortale sub hoc marmore deponitur. Fide Christiana reviviscere immortale et æternum. Anno ætatis 73, et salutis 1690.

2. Here lyeth the body of the lady Thamar Shaw, wife to sir John Shaw knight, serjeant at law, who died Jan. 13, Anno Dmi 1681.

3. Here lyeth the body of sir John Shaw knight, serjeant at law, who dyed Jan. 13, Anno Dmi 1681.

4. Samuel

4. Samuel Shaw, esq; second son of sir John, who died April 16, 1677.

5. Thamar, his eldest daughter died unmarried, March 11, 1686-7

6. Elizabeth, his youngest daughter, died July 16, 1683, aged 19.

7. Mrs. Mary Thurston, wife of Joseph Thurston, and daughter of sir John Shaw. " She lived 30 years a widow, was a very tender and affectionate mother of her children, and of exemplary piety, virtue, and charity in her life and conversation." She died June 27, 1720, aged 74.

8. Joseph Thurston, son of Edmund and Aquila, died June 22, 1690, aged 54. left issue surviving, Joseph, Thomas, and Mary.

9. William Clarke, gent. who died April 1, 1718, aged 86. and for Mary his wife; she died March 20, 1716, aged 68.

*In the south aisle, both of the chancel and church on grave-stones.*

1. M. S. Hic jacet vir reverendus Josephus Powell, accerrimi judicii Theologus, et Concionator eruditissimus, Qui postquam hic & apud Balsbam in Com. Cantab. omnibus Pastoris vigilantissimi, optimi Civis, Amici fidelissimi officii eximie functus est, Obiit 17 die Februarii Anno D'ni 1697-8, et ætatis suæ 53. Hic etiam deponitur Francisca, uxor ejus unica, sibi suisq; gratissima. Obiit 19 die Feb. 1721.

2. T. Talcot, esq; alderman who died Feb. 22, 1685-6.

D 2

3 Gravely

3. Gravely Hurst, attorney at law, who died Jan. 11, 1679, aged 36.

4. Ann, his widow, died July 20, 1688, aged 40.

5. In Admiral-Elliott's vault are interred the remains of Mrs. Thomasin Elliott, who died Sept. 10, 1775, aged 91. of Thomas Crispe Elliott, who died Aug. 30, 1771, aged 6 years. and of George Crispe Elliott, who died Jan 15, 1782, aged 21.

6. In the same aisle is a vault, wherein Mrs. Child, wife of Thomas Child, esq; is interred.

In the south-wall of the church, under an arch, there is a very fine carved stone coffin; but 'tis not known who was buried therein.

*In the body of the church, on grave-stones.*

1. In a vault beneath lieth the body of Thomas Lufkin, M. A. of Christ church, Oxon, 36 years rector of Frating, and minister of Bere-church, and Laver de la Hay. He died 22 Novemb. 1745, aged 67. Here also lie, Eliz. his wife; She died 7 Jan. 1746, aged 55. and Ellz. their only child, she died 16 July, 1745. aged 19.

2. Above and by the side of it, are also epitaphs for William, and Mary, children of Ric. Thompson, physician and Judith, daughter of Rob. Palmer, gent.

3. Sir Richard Bacon, bart. is interred in a vault near the pulpit.

4. In a vault made for the family of Mr. Benj. Smith, lies Sarah Anne Smith, an infant daughter of Mr. Benj. Smith.

5. Mr. Clark Barns is also interred in a vault near the chancel.

*In*

*In the north part of the church-yard, are six altar tombs.*

1. John Brasier, gent. late alderman of Colchester, died Jan. 8, 1663. Also John Brasier, jun. died Aug. 31, 1678, aged 33. And Abigail the wife of John Brasier, jun. died July 17, 1713, aged 69.

2. Rev. John Brasier, M. A. rector of Great Holland, and Easthorp, in this county, who was born in Colchester, June 27, 1667, and died July 19, 1725. Also Sufannah, a daughter, died June 14, 1730, aged 23.

3. Ann Brasier, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. John Brasier & Ann his wife, died Sept. 30, 1736, æt. 30.

Not far from these, in a vault, lies buried Mary, daughter of sir Tho. Kitson, and wife of Thomas lord Darcy viscount Colchester and earl Rivers; which lady died in 1644.—Over this vault there formerly stood a handsome pyramid, encompassed with iron rails, but now demolished.

4. Ascenah Richardson, died Dec. 13, 1753, aged 51. Jane Morley, died Dec. 28, 1755, aged 78. Mrs. Judith Whaley, second wife of Mr. Charles Whaley, died April 8, 1764, aged 47.

*On the south side of this tomb, is this inscription.*

Near this place in the church is interred Mrs. Anne Whaley, first wife of Mr. Charles Whaley, she died Jan. 21, 1747-8, aged 39.

5. Rose late wife of Thomas Garneet, died Sept. 27, 1754, aged 61. Thomas son of Thomas and Rose Garneet, died June 11, 1755, aged 30. Also Thomas Garneet, sen, July 8, 1769, aged 71.

6. Deborah

6. Deborah the wife of Thomas Walker, died, Sept. 15, 1700, aged 29. Also Thomas Walker, died Nov. 17, 1727, aged 58.

**BENEFACTION.**—In 1734, Lady Creffield gave to the poor of the Holy Trinity, 3l. yearly, payable out of her dwelling-house.

There are alms-houses in Eld Lane, in this parish, built by Mary Lady D'Arcy without endowment, now used as a workhouse.

In this parish was born the learned Dr. Wm. Gilberd, author of the Book *de Mag-nete* and other works, he also resided, died, and was buried here.

## St. N I C H O L A S.

Lies eastward to the Holy Trinity. The church stands on the south side of the High-street, about the middle of the town. Some years ago, the tower being ruinous, workmen were employed to repair it, but in their absence it fell down upon the body of the church and chancel, and beat the roof of both in, the latter of which has continued ruinous ever since. The parsonage adjoins to  
the

the west end of the church. Thomas Fraunceys, in 1416, founded a chauntry in the church of St. Nicholas, which he endowed with the yearly sum of x marks, or 6l. 13s. 4d.

## E P I T A P H S.

*In the chancel, now uncovered, are two monuments.*

1. At the east end. Anno Dom. 1625. John Langley, gent. and his first and second wife.

God's love and favour is not knowne always  
By earthly Comforts, or by length of Dayes;  
For oftentymes we see, whom he loves best  
He takes the sooner to his place of rest.  
Long Life on earth doth but prolong our paine,  
In happie Death there is the greatest gaine.  
These wives and children heere can witnes this,  
In whom none livse, kneue any thing amisse,  
Marie had Marie, Jefferie, Anne, and John.  
Joane had for children, Susan all alone.

2. *Against the north-wall, is a monument of alabaster and black marble:* For Richard Harris, D. D. who died in 1621, aged 63.

## E P I T A P H S.

*In the vest of the chancel, on grave-stones.*

1. Marie, wife of John Langlie, died May 16, 1622, aged 27. Joane, the 2d wife of John Langley, and daughter of Ambrose Jenins of London, died Sept. 3, 1625.
2. Frederic Beke, died March 29, 1612, aged 52.
3. Mary.

3. Mary, mother of Thomas Rufe, gent. died July 19, 1663, aged 63, and some of her children,

4. Tho. Rufe, gent. died Jan. 24, 1692, aged 69. and his grandson, Tho. Rufe, died August 7, 1718, æt. 40.

5. Eliz. wife of Matthew Ive, and eleven children.

6. William Walker. died Jan 15, 1693, aged 63, and Martha his wife; she died Sept. 15, 1713, aged 73.

7. Sir Ralph Creffield, one of the aldermen, and three times mayor of this town. He was knighted by Queen Anne, on presenting her with an address of thanks from the corporation on the conclusion of the peace at Utrecht in 1713. He married Rachael the daughter of Mr. Geo. Tayspill. And had issue by her 4 sons and one daughter, who all died in his life time; Ralph Creffield, esq; the second son leaving issue, Peter, Hannah, and Sarah, ob. 22 Jun. 1732, ætat 79.

8. Thamar, wife of Peter Creffield, esq; obiit Sept. 21. 1740, aged 23. *On her is erected a large and elegant altar tomb.*

9. Richard Pupplet, died Oct. 29, 1730, aged 76, and Ann his wife died April 2, 1721, aged 63.

10. Thomas Buxton Pharmacopola, 1655.

11 Under this stone lieth the bodies of Anne the wife of Richard Bacon who died November 24, 1727, aged 50. Also the abovesaid Richard Bacon, who died December 14, 1733, aged 61.

12. Herelieth the body of Samuel Norfolk, who died March 19, 1772, aged 42. Also the body of Ann Nockolds, wife of Samuel Nockolds, and relict of the said Samuel Norfolk, who died Sept. 6, 1781, aged 49.

13. Samuel

13. Samuel Great, died May 9, 1706, aged 80. Susan his wife, died July 14, 1722, aged 83. Samuel their son, died, Oct. 30, 1693, aged 29. Susannah their daughter, died Feb. 14, 1714. John their son died Sept. 3, 1715. aged 49. and Hester his wife, died Jan. 4, 1703, aged 34.

*In the church, on a monument against a pillar.*

In memory of Mr. Samuel Great, apothecary, who died the 9th of May, 1706, aged 80 years. And of Susan his wife, who died the 14th of July, 1722, aged 83 years. She was daughter of Mr. Nich. Jaques, mercht. brother to Sir John Jaques, bart. They had issue 8 sons and 4 daughters.

*In the middle aisle of the church.*

1. Thomas Great, son of Samuel Great, died May, 14. 1731.—Near the same place are interred two of the sons of the said Thomas Great, viz. Demetrius Great, died 1750. Thomas Great, died January 10, 1762.

2. In memory of Mr. Joel Bland, who departed this life March 7, 1779, aged 54.

*In the south aisle.*

1. Interred in a vault, the remains of Mrs. Alice Bland, 21 years the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Bland, she died Oct. 23, 1767, aged 63. And also the remains of Mr. Charles Bland, her husband, who died March 10, 1775, aged 54.

2. Richard Walker, jun. died April 23, 1695, aged 10.

*In the church porch.*

Here lieth the body of Thomas Hedge, ob. A. D. 1729.  
 Also the body of Ann Hammond, ob. A. D. 1745.—  
 Also the body of Ephraim Lawrance, obiit August 28,  
 1769, ætat. 37.

*Altar tombs in the church-yard.*

1. *On a tomb environed with iron palisades, near the church porch.*

In a vault under this stone, lieth the bodies of Charles Sanders, jun. who died Apr. 5, 1735, aged 24. Also Cha. Sanders, sen. who died Nov. 8, 1754, aged 65. And Elizabeth his wife, who died March 13, 1757, aged 69.

2. The burial place of John Bull, blacksmith, who had 3 wives, the first died in 1666, the second in 1675, and the third in 1699.

3. Here lieth the body of George Wegg, esq; who died Dec. 17, 1747, aged 82. Also the bodies of Sarah and Elizabeth his wives and seven of their children. Likewise three children by Anna Maria his third wife.

4. Here lieth the bodies of the rev. Francis Deze, rector of Verley, and Little Birch, in Essex, who died Nov. 25, 1717, aged 68. and Mary his wife, who died Dec 30, 1733, aged 80, also 7 of their children. Likewise Mary Anne another daughter, and wife of Capt. Peter Scale, died Nov. 25, 1758, aged 68. Also Captain Peter Scale, who died March 25, 1763, aged 95.

5. Under this stone and to the wall lieth the bodies of John Walker, sen. and Sarah his wife, with 5 children. Also Sarah the wife of John Walker, jun. and 6 children.

6. Here

6. Here lieth the body of Joseph Oldfield, who died Nov. 4, 1726, aged 44.

7. In memory of John Keeling, who died Feb. 8, 1783, aged 51. Also Grace Keeling, his wife, who died Feb. 21, 1775, aged 45.

**BENEFACTIONS.** Robert Frankham, in 1577, gave yearly 13s. 4d. to be paid out of a tenement and six acres of land in West Bergholt for ever to the poor of this parish.—Geo. Wegg, Esq; in 1745, gave also to the minister of St. Nicholas, 40s. a year for ever payable out of his moor in St. James, to be laid out in bread every two months and given to such poor persons as do not take collection.

In St. Helen's lane in this parish, stands the chapel of St. Helen, dedicated to St. Helen the mother of Constantine. It is said to have been founded originally by St. Helen, and rebuilt about the year 1076, by Eudo, founder of St. John's abbey. It is modernised and used as a Quakers meeting-house. In this chapel was formerly a chantry, founded by John de Colchester in 1321, and another by Richolda, widow of Richard de

Cosford, in the reign of King Richard the second.

In this parish also stands the alms-houses, built and endowed by Ralph Fynche, in 1552, for four poor inhabitants: as also other alms-houses, containing seven tenements, standing on the north side of Bucklersbury-lane, now converted into a workhouse.

In the same lane also stands the Presbyterian meeting house, erected in 1693.

And near Eld-lane, in the Red Lion walk, is the Independent meeting house, which is built in an octagon form, and was erected in 1766. There is also a large cemetery, or burial place, enclosed with a brick wall.

#### E P I T A P H S.

*There are 4 altar tombs, and a mausoleum in this cemetery*

1. On the mausoleum.—Henry Stapleton, gent. died Nov. 18, 1783, aged 54.

2. In memory of Sufannah the wife of Jonathan Tabor, merchant, who died Aug. 7, 1776, aged 73. Also Jonathan Tabor, who died April 12, 1778, aged 75.—At the head of this tomb—Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Tabor, died Feb. 3, 1773, aged 8 months.

Samuel

Samuel, their son died (at Ipswich) Dec. 21, 1778, aged 12 years.

3. Ann Blundel died Oct. 16, 1777, aged 60.

4. Daniel Gilson, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, she died Nov. 7, 1768, aged 54. he died Jan. 12, 1769, aged 66. Also Charles Gilson, gent. his brother, who died April 3, 1779, aged 69.

5. Frances Humfry, wife of Nicholas Humfry, gent. who died Dec. 21, 1767, aged 65. Also Nicholas Humfry, gent. who died July 15, 1769, aged 70.

### ALL SAINTS, or All Hallows.

Lies eastward from St. Nicholas. The church which was founded before 1356, stands on the south side of the High-street, near the corner of Queen's-street. The parsonage is at the west end of the church, the rector of which hath the greater impropriate tythes of St. Peter.

### E P I T A P H S.

*On grave-stones in the chancel.*

*Sub hoc marmore jacet Reverendus admodum Dominus Edmundus Hickeringill, tam Marte quam Mercurio clarus, quippe qui terra mariq; militavit non sine gloria, Ingeniiq; vires scriptis multiplice argumento insignitis demonstravit: Sacris tandem Ordimibus initiatus, hujusce Parochiæ 46 annos Rector; vitam, spe meliore fretus, intrepide reliquit*

reliquit Novemb. 30, anno D'ni 1708 ætatis vero suæ 78. Sub eodem hoc tumulto recumbunt Anna uxor p'dilectapia, prudens, pudica; denata Apr. 6, 1708, ætat. 67 atq; Edmundus utriusq; filius natu quartus, diem obiens Mar. 25, 1708, ætat. 59. Longævos parentes moerore pio adhuc superstites prosequuntur Thomas, Mathias, Anna, Sarah, Maria, et Francisca. [What is printed in Italics, hath been chisell'd out; by order of Bp. Compton, as it is said.]

2. John Abbot, D. D. rector of this church, and formerly fellow of Baliol college, Oxon, who died April 29, 1760, aged 43.

*In the Nave.*

1. Abigail the wife of Rob. Harmer, general preacher here, to whom she was married Nov. 18, 1641, and died June 11, 1642.

2. John West, died July 17, 1761, aged 60. Elizabeth his wife, died March 14, 1780, aged 70.

*Against the wall of the north aisle, is a neat marble monument, erected by Charles Gray, esq;*

To the memory of Mrs. Mary Webster, who died Feb. 10, 1754, aged 92; and of her daughter Sara, wife of the said Charles Gray, Esq; who died June 6, 1751; and for Mary Gray, and Charlotte-Rachel Gray, their two daughters, the first of whom died Dec. 10, 1753, aged 21, and the latter October 5, 1749, aged 14.

*On a tablet of white marble fixed against a pillar in the north aisle.*

Near this place lieth the body of Charles Gray, esq; who died Dec. 12, 1782, aged 86. He represented this  
borough

borough in five parliaments. A great example of piety benevolence, and probity.

*In the north aisle are two grave-stones.*

1. John Raoul, M. D. died Nov. 18, 1737, aged 78.
2. John Philips, sometime chamberlain of this town, who died Oct. 31, 1683, aged 55.

*Altar tombs in the church-yard.*

1. Sarah, the wife of Albertus Bevan, died March 1, 1774, aged 61 years.
2. Grace Simpson, died Jan. 18, 1773, aged 76. John Simpson, A. M. sometime fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, died Oct. 14, 1755, aged 70. Sarah Simpson, died Oct. 24, 1759, aged 75.
3. James Deane, gent. died Aug. 16, 1765, aged 66.
4. Margaret, the wife of John Burton, died Jan. 19, 1712, aged 23. Also Elizabeth their daughter.
5. Christopher Bevan. Elizabeth, his wife died, Sept. 18, 1752, aged 70.
6. Thomas Thorne. Mary, his wife who died the 11th of June, 1709, aged 79.
7. William Smith, died Nov. 9, 1768, aged 54. Sufannah, his wife died April 29, 1774, aged 54.

*On the outside, against the south wall of the tower.*

Hic jacent, spe Resurrectionis, Reliquæ Gulielmo Turneri, A. M. Aul. Clar. Cantab. quondam Alumni annis plus 30 Scholæ Stamfordensis in agro Lincoln. ad postremum hujusce Colcestrensis Magistris. Vir fuit, ut Moribus facillimis, Probitate integra, Virtute gravi, Religione vera, Christiana Liberalitate erga pauperes munifica, & ad omne bonum

bonum opus semper paratissimus; Ita de bonis literis, præcipue vero de re Grammatica, Linguaq. adeo Latina, testantibus Leibellis ab eo editis, optime meritis. Natus fuit Garthorpiæ in Agro Leicestr. Oct. 4, 1658, obiit Jan'rii 24, 1725, anno ætat. suæ 68, Abi, Lector, & Imitare.

**BENEFACTIONS.**—George Gilbert, and John Brewode, gave to this parish for the use of the poor, and to repair the church.

Within this parish, and near East gate, stood the Monastery of Grey Friars, founded in the year 1309, by Robert Fitzwalter, who in 1325 entered himself into this order and house. King Edward II. granted them five acres of land, near this house, to enlarge their dwellings; and also the manor of Martaigneville, in Ponthieu, in Picardy. Edward IV. also granted them some liberties. The buildings are entirely demolished, except a small part incorporated into some dwellings.

Saint J A M E S's,

Is bounded on the west by All Saints, and lyeth partly within and partly without the walls. The church stands on the south side of the town walls, and is large and regular.

It

It was founded before Edward the 2d's time, and the living is in the king's gift.

Over the communion table is a large altar piece (representing *The adoration of the shepherds*) painted by Geo. Carter, and presented to this his native parish in the year 1778; where it will remain to posterity a worthy example of liberality and public spirit, and a proof of what unassisted human genius is capable of performing.

#### E P I T A P H S,

*Within the rails that enclose the communion table.*

1. Johannes Raine, A. M, hujus Ecclesie nuper Rector obiit 18 Julii, 1700.
2. Lucia Rayne, J. Rayne, hujus Ecclesie Rectoris uxor, obiit 23 Junii, 1700.

*In the other part of the chancel.*

1. John Fuller, citizen and draper of London, son of Robert Fuller rector of this church and of Chignal, by his wife Sufanna, (who after a painful sickness left this for his epitaph, *Hic ere sanus.*) died Dec. 4, 1684, aged 31. And Mary, daughter of William Shelton, also rector of this church, by the said Sufanna, died Oct. 10, 1684 aged 16.

There are two other grave-stones, formerly inlaid with brass figures and inscriptions.

2. William Johnson, alderman, died Aug. 20, 1634, aged 59. Peter Johnson, alderman, son of the said Wm,

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died

died Aug. 1, 1680, aged 67. And Peter Johnson, son of this last, died October 2, 1745, aged 76.

3. Here lyeth the body of the Rev. Barn. Symson, M. A. rector of this parish for the space of 25 years, 4 months, and 15 days: A most faithful, diligent, and charitable pastor, and a man of exemplary piety and virtue. He died universally lamented February 28, 1741-2, aged 62.

4. William Bird, buried August 13, 1743. Anne, his daughter March 25, 1759. Anne his wife, Dec. 12, 1770.

*In the body of the church.*

1. Ralph Creffield, jun. esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Essex, departed this life Dec. 12, 1723, aged 36. Also Ralph Kersteman Creffield, Joseph Creffield, and Ralph Creffield, infant sons of the said Ralph. Hannah the wife of George Wegg, esq; a daughter of the said Ralph, died April 29, 1757, aged 40. In the same vault also lies George Wegg, esq; her husband, who died August 24, 1777, aged 71.

2. Michael Hills, died October 7, 1731, aged 51.

*In the south aisle is a monument for Arthur Winsley esq;—  
He is represented in which marble, resting upon his elbow,  
beneath is the following inscription:*

Near this place lieth the body

of ARTHUR WINSLEY, Esq;

An Alderman of this town, and a Justice of the Peace for the County.

He was the Founder and Endower  
of Twelve Charity Houses in St. Botolph's Parish,  
and dyed on the 30th of January, 1726-7.

1. William

1. William Dyer, gent. died October 2, 1744, aged 34.

*Upon an oval monument against the south wall of the same aisle, in golden letters.*

D. O. M. S. Ad fundum hujus parietis sepultus est Thomas Reynolds Generosus, aliquando Colchesteriæ Prætor. Uxorem duxet Margeriam Decoster Samuelis Decoster Mercatoris Londinensis filiam, quæ postquam octies peperisset, scilicet utriusq; sexus quatuor corruptibilem corporis sarcinam deposuit Aprilis 15, 1649. Ille vero cum laboris sui fructus (usq; ad satietatem) comedisset, exuberant poculo, et amygdalo efflorescente, tam dierum quam divitiarum plenus, pie ac placide in Christo obdormivit Aprilis 29, Anno Dom. 1665, ætatis suæ 61.

Dives opum, necnon generosa prole beatus,

Corpore defuncto spiritus astra cõlit.

Lector, abi: silet hic monumentum; nec queat ultra:

In libro vitæ cætera scripta manent.

*On grave-stones in the south aisle.*

2. Here lyeth the body of Samuel Reynolds, esq; who after he had long served his country, and this town as their burgesse in divers parliaments, departed this life August 23, Anno ætat. 52, Dni. 1694.

3. Adjacent to the above, upon a brass plate affixed to the stone—John Maynard, clothier and alderman, who died May 6, 1569.

4. On another stone with a brass plate—Ales, his wife which died June 8, 1584.

5. Mrs. Sara Demetrius, A. D. 1732. Mrs. Anna Maria Great, died, 1749. Miss Sarah Great, 1751. Mrs. Abigail Demetrius, died 1762.

6. Mrs. Jane Bëtts, died April 5, 1775, aged 65.

*In the north aisle, on grave-stones.*

1 Here lyeth the body of Nathaniel Lawrence, esq; who was one of the aldermen, and several times mayor of this town; he departed this life the 5th day of May, 1714, aged 87 years. And also the body of Martha his wife, the daughter of Richard Greene, gent. She died June 18, 1677.

2. Martha daughter of the aforesaid N. Lawrence, died July 6, 1674, aged 16.

3. Nathaniel Lawrence, died Feb. 23, 1716, aged 21.

4. Anne his daughter, wife of Jeremiah Daniel, died Sept. 20, 1722, aged 21.

5. A son and daughter of James Lawrence, alderman.

6. Samuel Doyer, died June 8, 1692, aged 29.

7. William Bloys, died Nov. 11, 1695, aged 44.

8. Mary the wife of S. Rider, jun. died Apr. 18, 1700.

9. Robert Edwards, died Aug. 12, 1748, aged 62. Anne his wife died Nov. 19, 1769, aged 79. Princet Edwards, son of the said Robert and Anne, died November 11, 1773.

*In the south east side of the church-yard, are two altar tombs enclosed with iron rails.*

1. William Boys, alderman, who died April 21, 1714, aged 72, and for Sarah his wife, who died Oct. 21, 1702, aged 52, and four of their children.—They left issue

James

James, William, Richard; Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Martha. Also James Boys, alderman, and several times mayor, (son of the above William) died Jan. 28, 1744-5, aged 65. And Elizabeth, widow of the said James Boys, died Sept 5, 1745, aged 60. Likewise Sarah Boys, died Nov. 19, 1755, aged 78. In the same vault are interred Richard Boys, of London, bay-factor, (another son of the above William,) who died Nov. 1739, and Eliz. his wife, who died Dec. 1760. Also the Rev. Richard Boys, A. M. rector of West Bergholt, (son of the above Richard and Elizabeth) who died April 17, 1784, aged 53, and Mary his wife, who died Feb. 11, 1782, aged 51.

2. William Rush, esq; of London, vinegar-merchant, who died October 27, 1738, aged 67. He married 1st. Margaret daughter of William Lorkin of Suffolk. 2dly. Mary daughter of Alderman William Boys, which last died July 9, 1742, aged 68.

*Adjoining to these tombs, on flat stones.*

1. Martha daughter of aldermah Boys, and wife of Henry Abbot, she died Nov. 9, 1720, aged 30.

2. Elizabeth Grimwood, daughter of alderman Wm. Boys, died June 24, 1725, aged 37. Also two of her daughters.

3. Grace Robinson, died Nov. 23, 1777, aged 77.

4. Mary, the wife of William Wallis. Ann, the wife of Thomas Cooke, died August 17, 1735, aged 23.

*Altar tombs on the south side of the church-yard.*

1. On a tomb inclosed with iron rails—John Boggis, died Oct. 28, 1728, aged 61. Susan his wife died June

21, 1731, aged 78. Elizabeth wife of Isaac Boggis, died Aug. 20, 1745. Isaac Boggis, esq; died Nov. 11, 1762, aged 62.

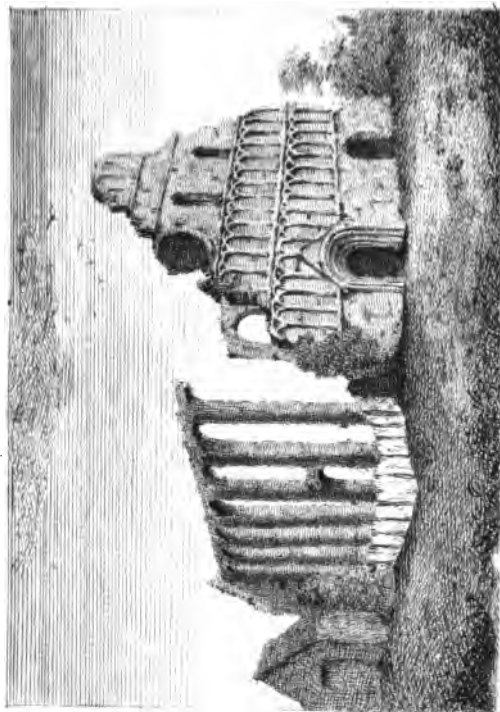
2. Margaret the daughter of Robert Dobson, died Apr. 14, 1758, aged 17. Robert Dobson, sen. died March 24, 1760, aged 53. Mary, the wife of R. Dobson, jun. died, August 14, 1776, aged 32. George Dobson, the son of R. and M. Dobson, jun. died July 18, 1779, aged 6 years. Mary wife of R. Dobson, sen. died March 28, 1783, aged 84. John, son of R. and M. Dobson, sen. died July 14, 1784, aged 46.

3. Marg. Harvey, died Dec. 28, 1750, aged 71. Mr. John Harvey, died March 11, 1756, aged 76. Also Mr. John Harvey, the son of John and Margaret, died July 4, 1774, aged 58. Mary, died, Feb. 23, 1716.

St. Anne's Chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, the mother of Mary, stood on the rising ground in this parish, in the road to Harwich; the remains of which chapel are now converted into a barn. It was founded before the year 1406, and very probably in the reign of Henry III. It was also an hermitage, and the well near it was called Holywell. In the time of Henry VIII. it was called the gild, and fraternity of St. Ann. Gallowfield, part of its endowment, attained its name from being the place of execution in the borough.

St.





*St. Botolph's Priory, Colchester.*

*Published by W. Rogers, Colchester.*

## St. BOTOLPH'S,

Lies on the south side of the town, near the walls; some part running even within the gates. The church of St Botolph was both parochial, and conventual, of the priory of St. Botolph. The remains of the western front, shew that it was noble and magnificent, and of a taste and manner, widely different from the Gothic. The entrance is under a semicircular arch, of suitable dimensions, above is, a double row of arches, interwoven with each other, over which, and in the center, was a large circular opening to give light to a gallery running from the two towers, of which there was one at each end of the front. Within the church were pillars of great dimensions, inclosing a spacious nave 108 feet long and 25 feet and a half broad, terminating in semicircular windows, which have even in their ruins the appearance of great lightness and beauty. There was also a north and south aisle, the windows belonging to the former of which appear to be Gothic and different from the main ones. The whole is built with very ancient

ancient brick of extraordinary hardness and with stone which in some places bear the marks of fire.

### E P I T A P H S.

*Within the ruinous walls of this church.*

1. An altar tomb for Richard Winsley, gent. who died March 16, 1733-4, aged 54.

*Upon two flat stones in the church-yard.*

1. Benj. Cross, surgeon, died, Oct. 23, 1709, aged 37.
2. Robert Moore, died June 22, 1725, aged 76. Mary Moore, died March 18, 1670, aged 25. Mary Moore, mother of the said Robert, died October 28, 1675, aged 75. William Moore, esq; sometime mayor, her husband, died Dec. 30, 1697, aged 80. Penelope Moore, died Feb. 14, 1709, aged 60. Samuel Moore, (son of Robert and Penelope) died May 16, 1724, aged 28.

At the dissolution, the exemption from secular and ecclesiastical jurisdiction which this church enjoyed, was abolished, and Edward VI. in 1550 annexed it to the see of London.

Near this church, and adjoining to the south side stood the Priory of St. Botolph, till the destruction which the siege brought upon the church enveloped ~~the~~ likewise, but with more compleat ruin. It was founded  
about

about the beginning of the 12th century for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine by Eynulph, or Ernulph, a monk, who dedicated it to St. Botolph and St. Julian, and was the first friar. This house was the first of that order in England, as appears by a bull of Paschal the 2d to the founder in August 1116.—By him they had the pre-eminence above all the houses of their order in England, and authority and jurisdiction over them in general; by him they were empowered to punish delinquents and deserters, and to govern all others according to their own rule, to plant and distribute their members in such places as to them should appear convenient, he also put the churches of Trinity and St. Leonard in London under their government and direction. Likewise he exempted them from all secular and ecclesiastical jurisdiction whatsoever, and ordained that after Ernulph's death, the succeeding friars should be chosen by their brother canons, or the majority, and consecrated without fees by the bp. of London, from whom they were to receive a kind of episcopal power. Such were the privileges

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and powers which this priory enjoyed. Henry the 1st and Richard the 1st were benefactors to it, as were many others. The original endowment probably was only the gardens, which if they are the same as what appears to have belonged to it, were of great extent. It was surrendered by John Turner, the last prior, in 1535, and at its dissolution valued with its possessions at 134l. 13s. 4d. per Annum, afterwards it was granted by Henry VIII. to sir Tho. Audley, kn. lord chancellor of England, and then valued at 113l. 12s. 8d. to be held *in capite* by knight's service, paying a yearly quit rent of 13l. 8s. 4d. The scite of the priory itself passed to Thomas Earl of Dorset in 1608, and it was then standing, but by the civil wars and other means, now entirely demolished.

**BENEFACTIONS.**—There is a yearly rent or annuity of 2l. 12s. issuing out of 42 acres of land, in Totham, to be received by the churchwardens, and by them applied towards the support of poor widows of this parish.—Also 10l. from the bailiffs of Colchester for the use  
of

of the poor of St. Botolph's and St. Mary Magdalen's.—Jere. Daniel also gave the annual sum of 40s. for coals, to the poor of this parish.

Arthur Winsley about the year 1726, gave and endowed an house situate in the parish of St. Botolph, to be an habitation for 12 ancient men, with the sum of 2s. 6d. every week, and in every year one chaldron of coals. There are also two alms-houses or dwellings unendowed, standing on the south side of Eld-lane.

In the same lane also stands the Anabaptist meeting house.

John Bastwick, doctor of physick, famous in the last century, was an inhabitant of this parish: and Dr. Sam. Harsnet, archbishop of York, was a native of the same. He was the son of a baker and born about the year 1571,—after attaining his degrees at Cambridge, he was in 1586 chosen master of the free school in this town,—in 1609 he was elected bishop of Chichester, and in 1619, translated to Norwich,<sup>n</sup>—in 1628 elected archbishop of

York, and in the following year sworn of the privy council.

### St. G I L E S's,

This parish is bounded on the north and west by St. Botolph's and lyeth near the walls. The church stands near the north west corner of St. John's garden, the greatest part of it is in ruins, only the chancel and a small part of the church being in use. The tower is demolished which most probably was done during the siege.

### E P I T A P H S.

*Against the wall of the north aisle, on a fine monument of marble and alabaster (now greatly defaced) was the following inscription.*

Thomas Lucas, filius Johannis Regi Edwardo vi<sup>o</sup> quondam Magistri Libellor' filii Thomæ olim Soli'tarii causarum regiarum Henrico vii<sup>o</sup> F. Johannis armigeri &c. Eques auctoratus, vir prudentiæ justitiæ & hospitalitatis laude clarus, octogesimo ætatis anno diem obiit supremum 30 Cal. Sept. a'no salutis MDCXI. Septem habuit Liberos, quorum duos filios & tres filias sup'stitas reliquit, omnes e dilecta conjugē suceptos nomine Maria clara Fermorū stirpe prognata, quicum per annos quinquaginta vixit amantissime ad extremum usq; spiritum. Huius illustrissimo viro charissimq;

fimoq; suo marito prefata Maria monumentu' hoc extruxit  
in amoris sui testimoniu' a'no D'ni MDCXII.

Pientissima Domina Maria Lucas Dom' Thomæ Lucas,  
Equitis aurati relicta 5 Julii 1613 vidua obiit. Quoru'  
filius natu minor D. Johannes Lucas coelebs Sept. 4. 1615.  
natu vero major D. Thomas Lucas tribus filiis & quinq;  
filiab' relictis diem suu' obiit Sept. 25. 1625.

Hic quib' in Christo sua vita recondita Lucæ  
Conditur, surgentq; ut plena luce fruantur.

*Upon a black stone in the same aisle.*

UNDER THIS MARBLE LY THE BODIES,  
OF THE TWO MOST VALIANT CAPTAINS  
SR. CHARLES LUCAS AND SR. GEO. LISLE KNTS.  
WHO FOR THEIR EMINENT LOYALTY,  
TO THEIR SOVERAIN,  
WERE ON THE 28<sup>TH</sup>. DAY OF AUGUST, 1648.  
BY THE COMMAND OF SR. THO. FAIRFAX,  
THEN GENERAL OF THE PARLIAMENT ARMY,  
IN COLD BLOVD BARBAROVLY MVRDERD.

In a vault under the east end of the same  
aisle are deposited the bodies of John lord  
Lucas and the lady Ann his wife.

*Upon whose coffins are the following inscriptions.*

1. This cophin incloses the body of the Right Hon. the  
Lady Lucas, who died on the 22d day of August, the  
yeare 1660.
2. Memoriam

2. *Memoriæ sacrum Nobilissimi Dni. Johannis Dni Lucas Baronis de Shenfield Qui obiit 2<sup>o</sup> die Julii 1671. ætatis suæ 65.*

John, lord Lucas, who is interred in the abovementioned vault, was the elder brother of sir Charles Lucas, and was a great sufferer during the civil wars, as was likewise every part of his family.

Margaret, the younger sister of sir Charles, was the second wife of William Cavendish duke of Newcastle, distinguished for his attachment to the royal cause; this connection might be the chief reason why Fairfax singled sir Charles from among the other prisoners to undergo such a rigorous sentence.—Margaret, seems to have been worthy of distinction, as the following inscription upon her tomb in the abbey of Westminster, where she lies with the duke her lord, justifies.—

“ Here lies the loyal duke of Newcastle and his duchess, his second wife, by whom he had no issue.—Her name was Margaret Lucas, youngest sister to lord Lucas of Colchester:—a noble family, for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous. This duchess was a wife, witty, and learned lady, which her many books do well testify

ify. She was a most virtuous and loving and careful wife, and was with her lord all the time of his banishment and miseries, and when he came home never parted from him in his solitary retirements :”—

—an eulogy considering the various fortunes of the duke of Newcastle, indicating the greatest perfections, insomuch, that it is not wonderful the greatest of his actions have given way to her merit,—that the inscription should but scarce mention his name but hasten to relate her virtues.

#### E P I T A P H S.

*Upon an altar tomb, on the south side of the church-yard.*

Elizabeth Cock, died March 28, 1708, aged 62. Abigail Cock, died Aug. 10, 1718, aged 43. Sarah Cock, died March 19, 1722, aged 33. Benjamin Cock, died, April 18, 1723, aged 81. Benjamin Cock, died Oct. 5, 1726, aged 47. Benj Cock, died, May 9, 1735, aged 27.

N. B. Upon a loose tablet in the church, which formerly cover'd an altar tomb in the church-yard—William Cock, pastor of this church 34 years, who was buried 1619.—And Ann Cock, his wife, 1625.

**BENEFACTIONS.**—Jeremiah Daniel gave to the poor 3l. annually, to be spent for coals; and there is an annuity of 2l. 12s. payable

to poor widows, out of 42 acres of land in Totham.

In this parish stood the noble and stately Monastery of St John, founded by Eudo, surnamed Dapifer, squire to William the Conqueror.—This man being in great favor with William, obtained 25 lordships in Essex, and in other counties in England 39 lordships, and at the death of William was greatly instrumental in raising to the throne of England, William Rufus. Residing here on occasion of his having the government and protection of the place, he resolved to build a monastery.—A pleasant eminence on the south side of the town, (where one Siric, a priest, had a little dwelling) near to a wooden church erected and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, which was famed for miracles was thought sacred, and a spot pointed out by its holiness proper to erect the new monastery upon.—For often in dark nights (it was fabled) heavenly lights were seen in the church, and voices praising God heard, when no one was within. It also happening that a certain man who was kept in



*The Gateway of St. John's Abbey, Colchester.*  
*Published by W. Kermer, Colchester.*



in irons by the king's command, being present at the feast of the saint whilst mass was saying, was loosed from his fetters, which breaking with a noise flew from him. These and such like artifices weighing with the credulity of Eudo, in 1096, the ground was marked out and the following year began by Eudo, who himself laid the first stone, Rozia his wife the second, and his brother the third. Gundulf bp. of Rochester being applied to by Eudo, sent two monks to live in the new monastery, to whom Eudo allowed a stipend, but they finding fault with their keeping returned home; in their place two others were sent, one of whom named Radulf pressed Eudo to settle revenues upon the foundation, alledging it was unfit for monks to live like prebendaries and depend upon laymen for their maintenance. Eudo being in disgrace with Henry I. was not then well able to comply with his demands, but being continually urged, he at last consented; though not to the satisfaction of the two monks: they therefore quitted the monastery, which Eudo now began to repent building, and meeting Stephen, abbot of  
 York

York, he committed to him the care of the edifice. Stephen, chusing from his own monastery 12 monks, and one under the name of provost or prior to govern the others, sent them to Eudo, who joyfully received them. After their arrival, the building which had been carried on but slowly, was put under the direction of William, a priest, and nephew to Eudo, who sparing neither care or expence, soon completed it. Hugh, one of the thirteen, was chosen abbot, and consecrated by Maurice bishop of London about the year 1104. The monastery itself was consecrated the 10th of January in a very solemn manner and with great pomp; at which time it was liberally endowed by the munificent founder, and other devout persons, who made offering of their grants upon the altar. Eudo, at his death, which happened at the castle of Preaux in Normandy, made his monastery great gifts, and desiring to be buried in it, was brought over and interred February 28, 1120.

This abbey, dedicated to the honour of Christ, and St. John the Baptist, was founded  
for

for monks of the Benedictine order, the number of them was twenty, which number was never encreased: But it entertained a great many officers and servants, and multitudes of travellers and poor, who daily resorted thither. This unbounded hospitality which they exercised, intitles them to respect, and claims lenity in judging of the errors and absurdities attending monkish institutions.

The abbot had the privilege of wearing a mitre, and sitting in the upper house of parliament;—to his name he had the distinguished title of,—*by the Grace of God*,—and, *by Divine Permission*,—which were great honours.

The monastery itself, was invested with many great privileges. It had full jurisdiction in determining causes concerning all the lands adjoining to it, and the same honour, liberty, and laws, as the church of St. Peter at Westminster: which were, an exemption from all episcopal and other jurisdiction, freedom from suits of counties and hundreds, from sheriffs aids, and amerciaments of counties, and many

ny things comprehended in a charter granted to it by Richard I. also the privilege of sanctuary. The possessions of this once famous monastery were very great, but at the dissolution valued only at 523l. 17s. 10d. a sum greatly inferior to their value, or even the annual produce.

John Beche was the last abbot and one of those who had the hardiness to refuse acknowledging the king's supremacy, for which being attainted of high treason he was hanged at Colchester December 1, 1539, upon the same gallows which his predecessors the abbots of St. John's had granted the burgesses liberty to erect in the manor of Greenstead. It is told of him that the magistrates empowered to see his execution, invited him to a feast, to which going without suspicion, they shewed him the warrant, and put it in force without further ceremony or delay:—An instance of barbarism, inhumanity, and wanton cruelty, neither to be excused or justified.

In 1544, Henry VIII. granted the site of the monastery, to sir Thomas Darcy, knt. for

21 years, and in 1547 Edward VI. granted the reversion of it to John Dudley Earl of Warwick, from whom it passed to John Lucas, town-clerk of Colchester and master of the requests to Edward VI. who converted the remains of it into a seat, which being possessed by John lord Lucas his descendant at the the time of the siege, was plundered, and almost demolished during its continuance.

The gateway, or entrance of the monastery, is the only part which remains to give any idea of its ancient magnificence. It is an archway of stone, vaulted, with a room above, and a small room upon the left. It is constructed of hewn stone and flint, and is of remarkable neatness and good workmanship. Some part of the outhouses belonging to the monastery are also standing, but as to every other part of the fabric the razure is so perfect, that not one stone is left upon the other. The walls encompassing the site, are still standing. They are built of stone and brick, and enclose an area of about 14 acres, and in some measure evidence

evidence that the former grandeur and magnificence of the monastery are not fabled.—

The church of the monastery, likewise completely demolished, stood on the south side of St. Giles's church, and south-east of the gate way; having a large tower in the midst, adorned with several spires, and at the west end some small turrets.

The old Hythe, or harbour, is in the parish of St. Giles's, where ships about 500 years ago, used to unload their merchandize. The river is now navigable up to the new Hythe, as it used to be, formerly, for small craft up to East bridge.

Within this parish is also an hospital, or alms-house, built and endowed by Mr. John Wenock in the year 1679, for the habitation of six poor people, to each of whom he ordered weekly 2s. and every year a chaldron of coals. In 1760, Mr. Simpson added a be-faction of 200l. And in 1779, Mrs. Hannah Nuthall left by will a legacy of 500l.

St.

# St. MARY MAGDALEN's,

Is a small parish and lyeth eastward from from St. Botolph's. The church is very small, and stands upon a green called Magdalen green.

Within this parish was the hospital for leproous and infirm people, founded at the command of Henry I. by Eudo, and dedicated to Mary Magdalen.—The master of this hospital was anciently called prior. It had a considerable endowment which King Stephen augmented. Richard I. also granted them liberty to hold a fair for two days on the 21st and 22d day of July. Adam de Campes abbot of St. John's, in the time of Edward I. owing them the tythes of that abbey, and a pension of 6l. not only withheld the same, but craftily desiring to see their charter, flung it into the fire, took away their common seal, and compelled them to swear obedience to him :—those who refused he turned out of their dwellings, for redress whereof the poor brethren applied to parliament and were reinstated.

Upon

Upon the general destruction of the hospitals in the reign of Edward VI. this underwent the common fate, and in 1558 was held by Bonner bishop of London in free alms: after which time some of the lands belonging to it were squandered away and lost, and the chapel totally demolished. In 1565, Q. Elizabeth granted the revenues to Nicasius Yettsweirt, one of her secretaries.

It was re-founded by James I. in the year 1610, under the title of the College or Hospital of King James within the suburbs of the town of Colchester. He also restored all its possessions, and ordained that it should consist of a master, and five poor persons, unmarried.—That the master should have the cure of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and pay each of the five poor persons 52 s. annually, by quarterly payments;—That every of the said persons should be chosen by the master, and placed in for life, (which master notwithstanding has power to turn them out for a reasonable cause:)—That they should be a body corporate and have a common seal.

The

The master had also power of making laws, and ordinances, for the regulation of the hospital, with the consent and concurrence of the attorney and solicitor general. The visitor is the lord chancellor or lord keeper of the great seal, who nominates the master.

The hospital consists, at present, of a few old buildings on the north side of Magdalen church. Its revenues are nearly the same as the antient endowment.

### St. L E O N A R D.

This parish, named St. Leonard from the church dedicated to that saint, lies east to St. Mary Magdalen's. The church is spacious and large, opposite to it stands the parsonage house, with a garden behind it. Toward the end of Edward the 4th's reign, Peter Barwick founded a chantry in this church, which he endowed, the yearly value of which endowment, the 4th of Edward VI. was estimated at 11 l. 4s. 8d. Edward Harmonson also founded a chantry in the same church, in the beginning of the reign of Henry

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VII.

VII. the value of which, the 2d of Edward VI. was 100s.

### E P I T A P H S.

*On a tablet of white marble in the chancel.*

In a vault near this place are deposited the remains of William Mayhew, esq. one of the aldermen of this borough; he was a chearful companion, a friend to his country, a good christian: but no bigot. He lived esteemed, and died lamented by his family and friends, upon the 21st of August, 1764, aged 58 years; leaving issue by Elizabeth his widow, one son William, and one daughter Elizabeth. In the same vault are placed the remains of Elizabeth Mayhew, widow, she died the 9th of October, 1779, aged 72. This monument was erected by the order of William Mayhew in memory of his father and mother.

*Ille dolet vixit qui sine illo dolet,*

*In the chancel, on grave-stones.*

1. Here lyeth the body of John Searburrow, citizen and haberdasher of London, who was towards God truly religious, towards men very just and charitable; an unfeigned lover of Goodness and good Men, a favourer and furtherer of sincere preaching of the word of God, living and dying: Hee dyed in the year of his age 48. A. D. 1625.

2. Near this place lye the remains of Ralph Harrison, clerk, eldest son of Ralph Harrison, who was an alderman of Colchester at the time it was besieged, and lyes buried in St. Battolph's. Also those of Ralph Harrison Dr. of Physick

Physick eldest son of: Ralph, clerk. Also those of Ralph only son of Dr. John, who dy'd a bachelor. Also those of Elizabeth, a daughter of the said Ralph, clerk, who married William Mayhew, Gent. And under this stone is deposited the body of Thomas Harrison, Gent. only son of Thomas, brother of Dr. John, who departed this life February the 24th 1737 a bachelor, aged 53 years and upwards. To whose memory, and those of his family buried here, Mr. William Mayhew an Attorney in this Town, a grandson of the abovesaid Elizabeth; and also a devisee and executor named in the last will of the said Thomas, hath caused this inscription.—Optimus ille

*Qui minimis urgetur.*

*Other epitaphs in the rest of the chancel, and church.*

1. Capt. John Taylor, who died Aug. 9, 1675.
2. Isaac Sherley, merchant, who died Janu. 29, 1695, aged 38.
3. Jeffery Langley, Alderman and one of the Bayliffs, who died November 22, 1624.
4. Paul Angier, Surveyor of this Port, who died October 17, 1734.
5. Thomas Maynard, who died Dec. 22, 1707, aged 70. and for Elizabeth his wife, she died Sept. 11, 1699.
6. Alice, wife of Robert Bell, merchant of London, who died Dec. 6, 1646.
7. Rose, wife of John Jeffery of Ipswich, who died July 16, 1723, aged 85 years, and 8 months.
8. Thomas, son of Capt. Tho. Morley, who died Nov. 22, 1741, aged 1.

9. Susan Morley, died Sept. 5, 1744, aged 29. Tho. Onyon, died Sept. 26, 1754, aged 76. Hannah Onyon, the wife of Thomas Onyon, died Dec. 26, 1766, aged 82. Edward Morley, esq; husband of the above Susan, died April 12, 1785, aged 74.

10. Sarah Morley, died Aug. 19, 1772, aged 40.

11. Mr. John Pamplin, died Jan. 19, 1719, also five daughters and two sons. Margaret, late wife of Robert Merrey, merchant, died Nov. 4, 1727, aged 83. Also Robert Merrey, alderman, who died Dec. 16, 1727, aged 69. Also Elizabeth, daughter of John Pamplin, and granddaughter of Robert Merrey, alderman, died February 2, 1747, aged 43. Also the wife of John Pamplin, and daughter of the said alderman Robert Merrey, who died Dec. 4, 1755, aged 50.

There is also a stone which was inlaid with the effigies of a person, but they are now torn off.

*Upon altar tombs, in the church-yard.*

1. In memory of Mr. John Chignell, maltster, who died October 21, 1771, aged 58.

2. Here lieth the body of Mr. Robert Chignell, merchant, who died Sept. 7, 1736, aged 44. Also Sarah his wife, who died Sept. 15, 1737, aged 49.

3. Here lieth the body of Mary Hitchman, wife of Thomas Hitchman, and daughter of John Chignell, who died April 12, 1767, aged 22.

4. Here lyeth the body of Wm. Summers, gent. father of Henry Summers, of Hedingham Sible, who died Jan. 5, 1719, aged 81.

Here

5. Here resteth the remains of Thomas Theobald, mariner, who died Aug. 14, 1729, aged 49. Thomas his son, who died March 4, 1734, aged 4. Thomas Foakes, mariner, who died July 11, 1746, aged 47. Elizabeth his wife, and relict of the abovenamed Thomas Theobald, who died July 29, 1757, aged 47. James Foakes, their son, who died Nov. 21, 1762, aged 21. Thomas Foakes, mariner, who died May 20, 1763, aged 20.

6. Here lieth the bodies of Daniel Cocke, mariner, who was drowned in this harbour the 30th of January, 1700, and buried here the 24th of April, 1701, aged 39. Also Sarah Cocke, his widow, who died Feb. 8, 1733, aged 73.

7. And on a large black marble raised obliquely, chiseled very deep.—John Bartholomew, of this parish, died May 9, 1782, aged 71. Also his two wives, and nine children.

**BENEFACTIONS.**—There are small gifts of 20s. 10s. and 5s. to be paid yearly to the poor.

The river Colne is navigable up to this place, which is called the Hythe, signifying an harbour. It is called the new Hythe, in contradistinction to the old Hythe in St. Giles's, and hath been frequented ever since 1276, which name it then had. It seems to have been of considerable note, for, even so early as the

year 1393, there came into it no less than 72 vessels in the space of five months.

This place being so beneficial an inlet to trade great care has been taken to cleanse the channel, first by voluntary contribution, then by an annual payment of 10l. by the chamberlain of the borough, and the application of the tax received from the Dutch merchants for the exportation of bays, and since by the authority of several acts of parliament.

There were formerly paid to the corporation many duties upon the export and import of commodities, the amount of which has been so considerable, as to let with the warehouses, wharfs, &c. in the year 1736 for 100l. *per ann.* and a considerable fine. These duties were enjoyed by prescription from the reign of Henry the 1st and 2nd; and collected by a water bayliff appointed for that purpose, but of late years, have been, disregarded and discontinued. Anciently, the navigation for small craft was continued to East-bridge, as upon the erecting a foot bridge at  
the

the Hythe in the year 1406 or 7, they who erected it covenanted to build it so as not to prevent the navigation to that place.

## L E X D E N.

This parish is one of the four, that lieth without the town, but within its liberties. It is distant about a mile, west, from Colchester. From whence the name is derived is uncertain, some have derived it from LEG. because the 14th legion of Roman soldiers were probably encamped here, others from *Lex* or law because the hundred court used here to be held. It is called *Lessendena* in the *domesday* of William I.

The church stands on the south side of the road about the middle of the village.

## E P I T A P H S.

*On a mural monument against the south wall of the church.*

RICHARD HEWETT,  
who died the 25th of April, MDCCLXXI.  
Aged 37.

*On grave-stones in the chancel.*

1. Here lieth the body of Penelope Selfe, one of the daughters and coheirs of the Right Honourable Charles

H 4

Lord

Lord Lucas, Baron of Shenfield, deceased, and wife of Isaac Selfe, in the county of Wilts. esq. by whom he had issue ten children, (four whereof lie buried here) who departed this life, Feb. 10, A. D. 1700, aged 38.

2. Under this stone lies interred the body of Susan, wife of N. Cuffly, who died Jan. 25, 1616, aged 25.

*In the church-yard, on a tablet of white marble placed against the east end of the chancel.*

This monument is erected to perpetuate the memory of the best of parents, Henry Bevan, gent. and Thomazine his wife, and an affectionate brother Henry Bevan, eldest son of the aforefaid Henry and Thomazine, who were all of this parish, and lies buried in a vault beneath this stone. Henry Bevan, died April 28, 1728, aged 53. Thomazine his wife died Feb. 26, 1761, aged 81. Henry Bevan, their son, died Dec. 13, 1766, aged 61.

*On an altar tomb at the east end of the chancel.*

Under this stone lies Sarah Ennew, wife of Samuel Ennew, of Colchester, esq; and daughter of Mr. Henry Bevan, who died much lamented June 18, 1776, aged 63 years.

*On an altar tomb, on the south side of the church-yard.*

Here lyeth the body of James Kinnoul, A. M. who being 40 years the worthy rector of this parish, departed this life Nov. 26, 1769, aged 76. Here also lies the bodies of his two wives, the first was Ann, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Harrison, minister of Cirencester in Gloucestershire, who

who died Sept. 14, 1733. The last was Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Rawstorn, esq; of this parish, who died August 28, 1768, aged 75.

*On an altar tomb, near the north entrance of the church.*

Jonathan Woodthorpe, died, Dec. 7, 1689, aged 40.

**BENEFACTION.**—Sir John Swinnerton gave 2 s. a week, for bread to the poor of Lexden for ever to be paid out of Stanway hall.

There was anciently a very fine park, belonging to lords of the manor of Lexden, the greatest part of which lay on the north side of the river.

Lexden lodge, which is the manor house, from the moat which surrounds it, and from the pleasantness of its situation seems to have been anciently the residence of the Lord Fitzwalter, and other possessors of the manor and park.

There was formerly an ancient cross built of brick and stone, standing upon the south side of the road at the top of Lexden hill.—These crosses were not unfrequent in the times of Romish superstition, they were sometimes  
erected

erected as boundaries, being secure in that shape from demolition, sometimes to guard the highway from evil spirits, and the benighted traveller slept not unfrequently, in fancied security at the foot of them.

In this parish was living a few years since, Mr. Henry Stow, famous amongst florists for his great skill in raising auriculas; some of which, having no less than 133 blossoms upon one stem, were supposed to be the finest in the world.

### St. MICHAEL, Mile-End.

Lies about a mile north from the town of Colchester. The church is on the east side of the road, and has a pleasant aspect to the south. It is small and meanly built.

### E P I T A P H S.

*In the Chancel.*

1. On a tablet of black marble.

Juxta jacet Gulielmus Smythies hujus Parochiæ Rector  
an. 32. ob. Mar. 7, 1719, æt. 57. Jacet etiam in Area  
proxime suggestum Thamar ejus uxor ob. Nov. 6, 1734.  
Ætat. 69. Relictus 7, Sepultus 4 Liberia.

On

2. *On a tablet of white marble.*

Prudent and agreeable, modest without affectation, sprightly with good nature, the love of all that knew her, good without ostentation, pious with cheerfulness, relying on the merits of a crucified Saviour, thro' him beloved of God; Susan the affectionate wife of Palmer Smythies, the tender mother of 10 children (7 of which survived her,) died July 24, 1731, and lies buried close up to this wall in the church-yard.

3. *On a tablet of white marble.*

Here lies the remains of Palmer Smythies, who was 56 years rector of this church, and whose faithful discharge of every duty to his parish, his family, and his friends, will long endear him to their memory. He died Dec. 25, 1776, aged 85.

*On grave-stones in the body of the church.*

1. Thomas Hunt, died Jan. 9, 1739, aged 63.

2. Margaret wife of Elisha Barlow, died Feb. 7, 1747, aged 51.

Within this parish lies the estate belonging to the corporation, originally part of the royal forest of King's wood, and granted to them by Henry VIII.

## GREENSTEAD,

Lies eastward of Colchester, the church of which parish is small and inconsiderable.

EPITAPHS.

## E P I T A P H S.

*On a grave-stone in the church.*

Mr. Thomas Shaw, A. M. Rector of this parish, and third son of Sir Jn. Shaw, knt. died May 3, 1692. æt. 49.

*Altar tomb, &c. in the church-yard.*

1. Ann the wife of Thomas Cooper, died Nov. 6, 1761, aged 77. Tho. Cooper, died May 14, 1764, aged 79.

2. Frances Hickeringill, spinster, died October 20, 1758, aged 79. Sarah Alefounder, only daughter of Henry and Ann Vaughan, died Sept 23, 1762, aged 29. Also Ann Vaughan, her mother, who died February 23, 1768, aged 72.

3. On a small tomb—J. R. D. Kinsey, 14 months, 1780.

3. On a head-stone.—Here lie the remains of the Rev. Charles Smith, M. A. rector of this parish, who died October 30, 1783, in the 31st year of his age.

Here was formerly a park belonging to the abbot of St. John's.

BERE-CHURCH, alias *West Donyland*,

Lies to the south east of Colchester, the church of which parish is situate near two miles from the town. It is small, and was formerly a chapel of ease to the Holy Trinity till the year 1536.

## E P I T A P H S.

*In the chancel, upon grave-stones.*

1. Andrew Windesor Esq.

2. Anne

2. Anne, daughter of Robert Barker, Serjeant at Law who died March 18, 1647.

3. Katharine, daughter of Sir Alexander Barlowe of Barlowe in the County of Lancaster Knt. who died Dec. 26, 1636.

*Upon a stone in the body of the church.*

Thomas Awdeley of Gosbeckes, gent. died July 7, 1584, and John Awdeley, gent. who died July 21, 1588, both younger brothers unto Thomas Awdeley of Berechurch, esq.

On the north side of the chancel, and separated from it by an iron palisade, is a chapel built by some of the Audley family, paved with black and white marble. In it are the following monuments and inscriptions:

*An elegant monument of black and white marble, composed of an altar and tablet above. Upon the altar is the figure of a warrior in armour lying upon his right side; in the front of the altar in bas relief, are the effigies of a man and boy and 3 women all kneeling.—Upon the tablet above is the following inscription:*

Henricus Audley Eques auratus. Patris Roberti, honoratissimo Thomæ Domino Audley Baroni de Walden summoq; Angliæ Cancellario hæredis Hæres, matrisq; Catharinæ nobilissimo Thomæ Domino Windsor Baroni de Bradnam filix primogenitus. Cui Anna conjux dilectissima Humfredi Packington de Chadefley-Corbet in agro Wigorn

gasm. armigeri coheres, natos binos Thomam, Henricum; nataſq; Catharinam, Mariam, Abigalem, Pignora cariſſima pulchertima, optima. Mortalitatis memor, non ædes (Bel-  
li civilis furorẽ dirutas) ſed hoc Monumentum vivus ex-  
truxit. Anno Salutis MDCXLVIII.

*Upon a tablet againſt the wall.*

**Memoria Sacrum.** Robertus Awdeley armiger, ex fami-  
lia Baronis de Walden, hic juxta jacet. Uxorem habuit  
Catharinam filiam *Edwardi* Baronis Windſore de Braden-  
ham, ex ea ſuſcepit Thomam, Henricum, (equitem aura-  
tum,) Robertum; et Catharinam primogenitam, (uxorem  
Johannis Thecher armigeri) Patri ſuo ſuperſtites; Thomam  
vero, et Richardum vita ſunctos vivo parente. Qui Reſi-  
gionis, Juſtitiz, et Hoſpitalitatis cultor, obiit xxvii Sept.  
A. Dai. MDCXXIV, ætatis ſuæ LXXI. Catharina conjux  
conjugi ſuo cariſſima cariſſimo lacrimans poſui.

*On graveſtones of black marble.*

1. Hic jacet Honorabilis et Inclſyta Fœmina Catharina  
Audley nuper uxor venerabilis viri Roberti Audley de  
Bere-church, in Com. Eſſex Ar. una filiar. Pœnobilis D'ni  
Will. Windſor Baronis de Bradnam in Com. Bucks. Quæ  
obiit 15<sup>o</sup> die Decembris An<sup>o</sup> Regni ſereniſſimi Regis Ca-  
roli An<sup>o</sup>eq; D'ni 1641. ætatis ſuæ 74.

2. Marmor hoc depositarius eſt, et index humanarum  
exuviarum Roberti Audley de Bere-church in Comitatu  
Eſſexiæ Armigeri. Viator ſi plura de clariffimo nuper  
viro, te ſcire juverit, tabula interpres, et in proximo pa-  
riete, admanum, paucis id expediet tibi vale.

3. In

3. In the vault in this chapel, Francis Canning, Esq. (a descendant of the Audley family) is interred. He died August 29, 1783.

*In the church-yard, inclosed with iron palisades is an altar tomb cover'd with a block of white marble of extraordinary thickness upon it is the following inscription:*

Under this stone lies the body of James Smyth, esq. youngest son of Sir Robert Smyth, bart. late of Upton in the parish of Westham in this county, he died October 12, 1741, aged 21, and was buried the 20th day of the same month.

Within this parish, is a large farm called Monkwick, formerly belonging to the monks of St. John, which they held to supply the occasions of their house.

Bere-church hall, the seat of Sir Robert Smyth, bart. stands near the church. This house was plundered in the civil wars, and afterwards converted to a farm house, in which state it remained till its present possessor by rebuilding great part and adding several new rooms made it an elegant residence.

## COLCHESTER

Has its markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and one every second Tuesday; but Saturday being the chief, the others are but little minded, and now almost unobserved. Anciently there seem to have been one held every day, shops being then unfrequent renders it propable. The flesh market is now held in the principal street, and, to the great annoyance to individuals even in the foot path. A custom however obnoxious and absurd still prevailing, and in spite of cleanliness, decency, and public benefit, likely to continue. The herb market, tho' in 1529 ordered to be held from the Lion to St. Nicholas's church, is kept from that inn to Pelham's lane, notwithstanding the former situation is preferable. The fish market was formerly kept at the New Hythe, but now is held in the butchery,—a place from its native stench and filth sufficiently offensive, but aided as it is by the exalted effluvia of decayed fish; becomes ten times worse, and were it not sometimes washed by a timely shower

shower, would go near to occasion the worst of putrid disorders.

### F A I R S.

There are but four fairs annually held in this town, although it has the privilege of holding five.

The first is held the 5th day of July, and sometimes the following day, upon St. John's green, for cattle. It continued formerly four days.

The second called the New fair, is held upon the 23d day of July and the two following days, near St. Anne's chapel for cattle.

The third is held on the 2d day of August, upon Magdalen green, but it is of small account. It is the most ancient being granted to the hospital there by Richard the I. in 1189, and formerly used to continue two days.

The fourth called St. Dennis's fair, is held upon the 20th of October and continues  
I four

four days, the first day is for cattle and held in Berye-field in Queen-street, the other three days for wares and merchandize, and held in the High-street. It formerly was kept for eight days, but by the charters of Charles I. and William & Mary, limited to four, notwithstanding which limitation it not unfrequently is extended to a fortnight.

The fair which is now refused, was granted by William III. to be held upon the second Tuesday in April and the three following days, near St. Anne's chapel, for cattle, goods, wares, and merchandize.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

This town is under the government of the bishop of London, and gives denomination to one of the five archdeacons of that see, whose archdeaconry comprehends the deaneries of Colchester, Lexden, Tendring, Witham, Sanford, and Newport.

#### VISCOUNTS.

It hath also given the the title of viscount, to the families of Darcy of Chiche, and Savage:

vage and for, July the 5th 1621, Thomas baron Darcy was created Viscount Colchester, and in 1639 was succeeded in his titles by his grandson John Savage, who was also succeeded by his two sons Thomas and Richard one after the other, but both dying without issue male, the title of viscount Colchester became extinct.

### F I S H E R Y.

Richard I. granted to the free burgesses of Colchester, the fishery of the river Colne, extending from North-bridge to Westness, and the same has been confirmed to them by several subsequent charters.

This fishery includes not only the course of the river Colne, but all the fleets and creeks it runs into, or that have any outlet therein. For the preservation of this valuable grant, courts of admiralty or conservancy were usually held on Colne Water. There are many rules and orders, as well as an act of parliament, for the government and preservation of the fishery, and none are permitted to dredge without a licence.

The inhabitants of East Mersea, Chich. Str. Osith, Brightlingsea, Alresford, Wivenhoe, Langenhoe, Fingringhoe, and East Donyland, who are free of the trade, and whose settlement and residence are in any of these parishes, claim a right to have licences granted them.

This right of fishery being very valuable, many attempts have at divers times been made, both by force and art, to deprive the borough of it. In the reign of Edward III. Lionel de Bradenham, an ambitious and tyrannical man, endeavour'd to inclose part of the river; but being prevented, in revenge, attempted to set fire to the town. John Earl of Oxford, obtained a grant of it from Henry VI. but was not able to gain possession of it. Many similar attempts were made by the lords of the manors adjacent; none of which succeeded: yet by neglect, two creeks called the Geedons, are become appendages to the manor of Fingringhoe.

The oysters which are the produce of this fishery, being so famous, it may not be improper to mention some particulars relating

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to them. They are of several sorts, of which the Pye-fleet is most in esteem, being a small thick oyster with a deep transparent shell. The creek in which they are found, proceeds from the river to the Strood at the entrance of Mersea island. The number of oysters which are natives of this creek cannot be very great, neither can the whole produce of the river with its various creeks, be any ways adequate to the vast quantities sold under the denomination of Colchester Oysters. The great demand daily made for them, has obliged the merchants to get oysters from other places, which they strew upon their layings; after these oysters have acquired a degree of fatness, they are not unfrequently vended as the native production of the fishery:

Oysters cast their spawn in April and May, and about Midsummer and Michaelmas. This is called the spat by the fishermen, and cleaves to stones, oyster shells, pieces of wood, and other things at the bottom of the sea, all which they call cultch. The spat when first cast, is like the drop of a candle, but no larg-

er than a small spangle. It is conjectured that in 24 hours after, the shell begins to be formed. After the oysters have first spawned they are sick, but soon after begin to get well, and in August are perfectly so. The male oyster having a black substance in the fin, is termed black sick, and the female, having a milky substance in the fin, they term white sick. When they take the oysters, they separate the small brood from the cultch, and then throw it in again; but if the spat is so small, that it cannot be fever'd from the cultch then they are permitted to take the stone or cultch the spat is upon. The spat and small oysters thus taken, are spread upon places called beds or layers, near the edge of the river, where they grow and fatten, and in two or three years the smallest become oysters of the legal size. The size, is an oyster cast in brass, which is kept by the magistrates, or water bailiff.

When the oysters have attained this legal size, they are removed from their layings or beds, into pits cut in the marshes, where they  
fatten

fatten. Some of these pits communicate a green tinge to the fin of the oyster, which colour they acquire in a few days. The method of giving this quality to the pit is kept a secret; but there is little doubt to be made, that it consists in sowing the bottom of the pit with the seed of some vegetable, upon which, when it begins to spring up, the bysters feed. That this quality is communicated to the pit, and is not occasioned by the nature of the soil, is evident; for otherwise it would not be easy to account why a pit within a foot or two of a greening pit, shall not have the same quality. That it is owing to a cause not permanent is also evident; as a pit after a certain time loses the power of giving a green hue to the oyster. It cannot be copperas, as some have imagined; for altho' copperas is green in the lump, yet when dissolved its colour is different; neither, were it not, is it easy to conceive such a dangerous mineral, should be the food of an animal; or if it were, should not be easily discovered in the effects it would produce upon those who had

eaten of an oyster which received its colour from so pernicious a substance.

The cultch being so necessary for the oysters to spat upon, it is made felony to carry it away after the month of May, and penalties are laid by the admiralty court upon those who destroy or carry it away at any time. Notwithstanding which, while by the payment of a fine of 5*l.* or 10*l.* the fishermen can carry out of the river, as much cultch and spat as is worth 100*l.* which is not unfrequently the case, it is not likely that their honesty, either to those who are entitled to dredge with them, or to the corporation who grant them licence, will stand so much in their way, as to prevent a practice, which, although descended from father to son, and has not yet met with its adequate punishment, can make no better claim to exemption from it, than many practices for which the culprit undergoes the severest rigour of justice.

#### PRIVILEGES and CUSTOMS.

There are several privileges which Colchester enjoys by custom and prescription,  
many

many of which are particularly confirmed by charters. It claims,—To be an hundred or liberty of itself;—for a law hundred court was in ancient time held here; as also an hundred court, which hath given place to the quarter sessions. The law hundred court continues to be held, at certain times in the year, on every Monday and Thursday.

A *Feme-Covert*, or married woman, can convey her estate if it lies in the town, by deed; being first examined by the mayor and declaring her consent, without being obliged to pass a fine.

The free burghesses, were wont, by ancient usage, to elect seven or eight aldermen; two chamberlains, a town-clerk, four clavers, two coroners, and 16 council men.

This town had anciently the probate and inrolling of wills, which right it exercised till about the year 1560.

The free burghesses of this town had as early as the reign of Henry I. the customs of the water or river, and of the banks of the  
same

same on both sides from North-bridge to Westness, this was confirmed to them by a charter of Richard I. and since confirmed by other charters.

Treasure trove, wrecks, waived goods, and deodands, in the river or water, belong to the corporation, and they are entitled to the anchorage in the river, but it has not been demanded since the reign of queen Elizabeth.

The free burgesses resident, claim the benefit of commoning in certain lands round the walls of the town, from Lammas day till February, these lands are computed to contain 500 acres. It appears that at the time of making domesday book, the burgesses had 80 acres of land and 8 perches round the wall in common, and that the king's demesne were 102 acres of land, of which, 10 were meadow: these demesnes Henry II. granted in fee farm with a right of commonage to the free burgesses, by what method the commons have been increased is unknown: unless the holders of land finding it beneficial to have the right of common with the free burgesses

burgesses, permitted this right to be extended over their own lands.

There were no regulation of these lands till the 15th of queen Elizabeth, and now being under very bad government, they turn to little account. By an order made the 25th of May 1629, every burgess might have three head of great cattle, or in lieu thereof, ten sheep for every head of great cattle; four treasurers were to be chosen out of each ward, and each treasurer to nominate four drivers, who were to take care the commons were not overcharged, or other cattle than those of free burgesses were feeding thereon. By the last constitutions made in August. 1633 and 1635, a herdsman was to be chosen to look after the freeman's cattle.

Colchester being a borough by prescription hath sent members to parliament upon record from the 23d of Edward I. to the present times.

The right of election was antiently in the inhabitants scottant and lottant within the  
borough,

borough, or the free burgesſes reſident; but at preſent it is held to be in the mayor, aldermen, common-council, and free burgesſes not receiving alms.

There are three ways by which the free burgesſes acquire their freedom or right of voting.—1ſt. By ſeven years apprenticeship with a free burgeſs,—2nd. by being the ſon of a free burgeſs, or grand-ſon of a free burgeſs.—3dly. by creation. And anciently the being born and baptized in the borough gave the ſame right.

#### GIFTS and BENEFACTIONS to the CORPORATION,

##### Sir THOMAS WHITE'S Gift.

Sir Thomas White, knight, lord mayor and alderman of London, did, in the year 1566, deliver and pay unto the mayor, or burgesſes, and commonalty of Briſtol, 2000l. to the intent that they ſhould therewith purchaſe to themſelves and their ſucceſſors, meſſuages, lands, &c, then of the clear yearly value of 120l. and more, to continue for ever for the  
equal

equal benefit and advancement of twenty-four large cities and towns in England: in the following manner. Namely, That the yearly sum of 1041. should be paid on St. Bartholomew's day at Merchant Taylor's hall in London, to the mayor or bailiffs of each of those respective cities, &c. successively; to be lent by each commonalty, at 25 l. a piece, to four of their poor young freemen, of honest fame, for ten years without paying any interest. Those persons to give sufficient security for the repayment of the said 25 l. at the expiration of the ten years. Clothiers to be preferred to all others. The odd 41. was to be employed by the respective mayors, &c. of each city and town as they should think good for their care and pains. Several estates were accordingly purchased with the said 2000 l. the annual income of which is reported to be now above 3500 l. The first payments were made in the following order:

In the year		In the year	
1576	Bristol,	1578	Canterbury,
1577	York,	1579	Reading,
		In	

In the year.		In the year.	
1580	The merchant.	1590	Oxford,
	taylors,	1591	Hereford,
1581	Gloucester,	1592	Cambridge,
1582	Worcester,	1593	Shrewsbury,
1583	Exeter,	1594	Lynn,
1584	Salisbury,	1595	Bath,
1585	Worcester,	1596	Derby,
1586	Norwich,	1597	Ipswich,
1587	Southampton.	1598	Colchester,
1588	Lincoln,	AND	
1589	Winchester,	1599	Newcastle.

Which order of payment has been observed ever since.

### Lady Judde's Gift.

The worshipful dame Mary Judde, (widow of Sir Andrew Judde, who was lord mayor of London in the year 1550) Did, by Indenture bearing date the 13th of Feb. 38 Eliz. Anno 1590—give to the bayliffs and commonality of Colchester, one hundred pounds, as a stock to buy and provide from time to time wool, yarn, flax, and such other merchandize and things as the season should require, for

for the setting on work such poor persons, inhabiting within the said town, and liberties of the same as should be able to work or labour, the same persons receiving for their work as they should be agreed withal; and that the profit, commodity, and benefit, which should grow and accrue by reason of the employment of the said stock of 100 l. as aforesaid, should be from time to time for ever thereafter given, disposed and delivered, by the bayliffs and commonalty, and their successors, to such of the poor people, inhabitants within the said town and liberties thereof, as were impotent and unable to work or labour, according to the good discretion of the said bayliffs and aldermen for the time being. — But if the said sum of 100 l. did at any time remain unoccupied, or not employed to the uses before mentioned by the space of twelve whole months together, then the bayliffs and commonalty were to repay it to the said Lady Judd, or to her executors, within three months next after demand thereof.

#### Mr. Hunwick's Gift.

John Hunwick, alderman of Colchester, did by his last will dated the 24th day of November,

vember 1593, devise for ever to the poor,  
 lame, and impotent persons, inhabiting and  
 dwelling within the town of Colchester and  
 the precincts thereof, the sum of three hun-  
 dred pounds to be paid by his executors to  
 the bayliffs and commonalty of Colchester:  
 and the use and profits of the same, to be dis-  
 tributed by these, for four years together [viz.  
 30<sup>th</sup>. at 10 per cent. as it was then] amongst  
 the poor, lame, and impotent persons of Col-  
 chester as aforesaid, without any manner of  
 affection. Every fifth year the interest aris-  
 ing that year to be paid thus; 10<sup>l</sup>. to the  
 bayliffs and portmen of Ipswich; 10<sup>l</sup>. to the  
 mayor of Sudbury; and 10<sup>l</sup>. to the bayliffs  
 of Malden, for their poor; and on the said  
 fifth year, the bayliffs and commonalty of  
 Colchester to meet the bayliffs and com-  
 monalty of Ipswich on the 15<sup>th</sup> of Septem-  
 ber, and give account to them of the profit  
 and distribution of the money for the four  
 years foregoing. One time the magistrates of  
 Ipswich to come to Colchester; and the next  
 time the magistrates of Colchester to go to  
 Ipswich. Discharges to be given; upon the  
 receipt

receipt of the said several sums, under the common seals of the respective towns.

### WILLIAM TURNER'S Gift.

William Turner, of the parish of All-Hallows the wall, London, merchant, sometime one of the aldermen of Colchester, by his will dated Nov. 7, 1630, gave to John Marshall and other feoffees, his capital messuage, &c. at the New Hythe where he lately dwelt, as also a piece of a coal-yard which he held in farm of the bayliffs and commonalty of Colchester; upon a special trust, that the said messuage, &c. should for ever be kept in repair; and that the bayliffs and commonalty should yearly take the rent and (the charges of repairs being first deducted) should distribute it, on the feast day of St. Thomas and Good-friday, for ever, to the most aged, poor, and impotent inhabitants of the said town.—When the trustees are reduced to two, they should, with the allowance of the bayliffs, infeoffe four or five new trustees of the best sort of people in the town of Colchester.

K

Archbishop

### Archbishop HARSNET's Gift.

Dr. Samuel Harsnet, archbishop of York, did by his will, proved June 8, 1621, give to the bayliffs and corporation of Colchester, all his library of books; upon condition that they should provide a decent room to set them up in, that the clergy of this town, and other divines, might have free access for the reading and studying them. They are now placed in the castle.—The most valuable amongst them are the fine *Antwerp Polyglot Bible*: and *Hesychius*, with *Isaac Casaubon's* MSS notes.

### FREE SCHOOL.

King Henry VIII. by his letters patent dated Nov. 12, 1539, granted the chantries in the chapel of St. Helen, and in the church of St. Mary, to the bailiffs, burgessees and commonalty of Colchester; upon condition that they should found and endow a free school with part of the revenues of the same. They accordingly allowed the yearly sum of 6l. 13s 4d. to a schoolmaster: but about the 25th of queen Elizabeth it

it being found that the bayliffs and commonalty had not settled or appropriated any of the revenues of those chantries for the use of the school according to the intention of K. Henry, they surrendered his letters patent; and Q. Elizabeth July 6, in the 26th year of her reign, re-granted the same chantries to the bailiffs and commonalty, for the same purpose as her father Henry; and ordained that they and their successors for ever, should and might chuse and nominate the master; that the bishop of London and the dean of St. Paul's, and their successors, might make wholesome and suitable statutes and ordinances in writing for the government and direction of the master and scholars; and that they should be under his visitation and correction.

Soon after this grant, the bayliffs and commonalty erected and endowed a free school; and appointed a messuage in the parish of All Saints, to be the school-house. They also named the master and ordained that sixteen free scholars should be taught in the said school, and

settled certain revenues for the maintenance of the free school and master, for ever.

Upon occasion of some disputes concerning the application of the revenues, and to get rid of the trouble continually arising in the management of them; the mayor and corporation, granted the estates settled upon the school, to several trustees; in trust that they should permit the master to receive the rents and profits thereof to his own use,

Divers statutes and ordinances, were made by the bishop of London and the dean of St. Paul's; concerning the master and scholars, which they were to observe and keep.

#### FOUNDATIONS at CAMBRIDGE, belonging to the SCHOOL.

Mary Lewis, by her will dated October 12, 1620, did give 100l. to the use of St. John's college, Cambridge, for the purpose of founding a scholarship therein, for which sum the bailiffs and commonalty of Colchester, did grant to the master, fellows, and scholars of the said college, and their successors for ever,

an annuity or yearly rent of 7l. issuing out of certain lands in the parish of St. Michael Mile End, for the maintenance of a scholar, which scholar is to be chosen by the master and seniors of the said college out of the free school of Colchester—being the son of a free burghers if they shall have any such within their college, duly qualified, but if not the bayliffs of Colchester, the general preacher there, and the schoolmaster, or any three of them, to nominate and present to the master and seniors of the college, one of the scholars of the said free school.

Ambrose Gilbert, by his will dated the 9th or May, 1642, gave an estate at St. Osith, in Essex, to the founding a fellowship and scholarship in St. John's college, in Cambridge; and did appoint to be capable of those places; first the Gilberts, next the Torkingtons, then Colchester school, lastly Orset, and Essex.

### CHARITY SCHOOLS.

There are several charity schools in Colchester. Two of which, being first erected

about the year 1708, contain about 45 boys, and 14 girls, who are educated and cloathed, but not boarded. The school house wherein they are kept is in the parish of All Saints, which house was purchased for that purpose, with 100*l.* given by Mr. Samuel Rush in 1711. His widow also gave 50*l.* with which a messuage was purchased in the parish of St. Giles, and settled upon these schools for ever. Mr. William Naggs in the year 1747, gave a freehold messuage and twenty-five acres of land in Wickham St. Paul in the county of Essex to several trustees, for the better support of the school.

The Protestant dissenters have also two charity schools in this town, the principal one of which is in More-lane, in a house formerly used as a Meeting.

## C H A R T E R S.

It is reasonable to presume, that in the most early times, so considerable a place as Colchester, was an object of the favour and munificence of our sovereigns; and though there  
are

are no charters existing before the Norman conquest, yet, that the rights which in the time of Henry I. were enjoyed by the borough as prescriptive, were first granted by the more ancient kings of England.

The charter granted by Richard I. in the first year of his reign, to the burgeses of Colchester; is the most ancient, of which any knowledge has descended to the present time, and upon this charter all the subsequent ones granted to them have been founded.

By this charter which was dated upon Dec. 6, 1189. RICHARD granted and confirmed to his burgeses of Colchester, liberty to chuse bailiffs from among themselves whom they would; and a justice to hold pleas of the crown, and to plead them within their own burgh: ordaining, that they should have no justice but of their own chusing: and not plead any matter out of the walls of their own burgh: be free from scot and lot†,

† By *scot* and *lot* are to be understood public impositions, or contributions.

dānegeld||, and murdrum†; And whenever (or wheresoever) they were summoned before the justices itinerant, they might be acquitted by four creditable men of the burgh: and none of them should clear themselves by duel. If any of them was impleaded in a plea of the crown, upon making oath that he had been indicted in the burgh, he should be discharged: that none of the royal family, or any other, should be lodged, by force, or by the marshal's appointment, within the walls of the burgh: that they should be exempt all over England, and the seaports, from toll, lastage‡, passage§, pont-

|| *Danegeld*, was a sum paid at first to the Danes, to leave England in quiet: but it was afterwards a tax, continued even after the conquest.

† *Murdrum*, was a fine, or pecuniary punishment, imposed upon a place where a murder was committed; or for not producing the murderer, if he was fled there.

‡ *Lastage*, a liberty for men to bring their goods to fairs and markets, or to carry them where they pleased, paid by the last.

§ *Passage*, money paid for passing to and fro, of persons or goods, in common shores, landing places, &c.

age,

age\*, and all other customs (or duties) at all times, and in all places: and that none of the burgesſes ſhould be amerced in a pecuniary ſum, unleſs for their weere§: viz. a hundred ſhillings, in their hundred (court) or at any other plea within the walls of the burgh; the ſaid amerciamento to be laid (or moderated) by the oath of the aforeſaid burgesſes, and that he be no more moleſted. Alſo that they ſhould have all their lands, debts, and ſecurities, whoever owed them: and if any perſon took toll or cuſtom from them, the burgesſes ſhould take from that city, burgh, or town, in which the toll or cuſtom had been taken, as much as the burgeſs of Colcheſter had given for toll, or according to the damage he had

\* *Pontage*, toll paid for paſſage over bridges with horſes, carriages, &c. or under them, with boats and ſhips.

§ This word denotes the fine that uſed anciently to be laid upon a perſon who had committed murder. For among our Saxon anceſtors, moſt crimes were puniſhed with mulcts and pecuniary fines. So that this paſſage is underſtood to mean, That if any of the burgesſes had committed murder, he ſhould be indicted for it no where elſe but at a hundred, or any other court within the burgh, and be fined the uſual ſum of 100 s.

suffered

suffered thereby. They who owed them (the burgeses of Colchester) any thing should well and fully pay it, or legally prove at Colchester, that they ought not to pay it. “ And if  
 “ they refused to pay it, and did not come to  
 “ Colchester to prove that they owed it not,  
 “ the burgeses to whom any thing was due  
 “ should take a distress from that county  
 “ in which the debtor dwelt, until he satisfied the debt, or proved at Colchester  
 “ by due course of law that he owed nothing”§. No forester should have power to molest any man within the liberty, but all the burgeses might hunt within the liberty of Colchester, the fox, the hare, and the polecat||: and they should have their fishery from the North-bridge as far as Westnesse: and from North-bridge to Westnesse (whoever possessed the lands adjoyning) the said burgeses should have the customs of the water and banks on both sides, to enable them to pay their fee-

§ This clause was excepted in the subsequent charters.

|| This privilege the burgeses had before by grant of Henry II. Cartæ antiq. in Turri Lond. N. N. 53.

farm,

farm, as they enjoyed them in the time of K. Richard's father and grandfather: and that Colchester market should not be hindered by any other market, but that their markets and customs should remain in the same state as when they were confirmed upon the oath of the burgessees of Colchester, before the justices itinerant of king Henry II.

These great privileges have been, at divers times, wholly and entirely confirmed by the charters of subsequent kings; namely, of Henry III. Edward II. Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. V. and VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and VIII. Edward VI. Mary I. Elizabeth, James I. and the first charter of Charles I. And those several princes did not barely confirm them, but most of them made thereto very considerable additions.

HENRY III. granted to the burgessees of Colchester, that they and their heirs for ever should have the return of all writs, in matters concerning the liberty of the town.

EDWARD

EDWARD II. allowed them the full and free enjoyment of such liberties, contained in their charter, as they or their predecessors had not hitherto enjoyed: without any molestation from himself, or his heirs, his justices, escheators, sheriffs, or any other his officers. Moreover he granted the burghesses of this burgh an exemption for ever, from murage†, picage\*, paage‡, and all other impositions on their goods and merchandises, throughout the kingdom and other his dominions, and in all sea-ports. And that none of them should plead, or be impleaded without the burgh, for any pleas, assizes, or complaints; nor for any lands or tenements within the burgh or its liberties; nor for trespasses or contracts made within the said burgh or liberties of the same: and that when any assizes, or inquest. were holden, for any tenures, tref-

† *Murage*, a duty collected (upon carts and horses coming through a town) for building or repairing the walls thereof.

\* *Picage*, money paid for breaking the ground to set up booths, stalls, &c. in fairs.

‡ *Paage*, is supposed to be the same as passage.

passes,

passes. contracts, or felonies committed within the burgh aforesaid, or its liberties, they should not be made or holden by foreigners, but by burgessees of the burgh; unless the affair concerned the king, his heirs or officers, or the community of the burgh. He also granted, that the aforesaid burgessees, and their heirs and successors for ever should have in that burgh one fair every year to last eight days, namely, the day before St. Dennis, on St. Dennis's day, and the six days following; with all liberties and free customs belonging to such a fair: unless the fair should be a hindrance to other neighbouring ones.

EDWARD III. RICHARD II. and HENRY IV. were content with establishing our privileges, without enlarging them.

HENRY V. confirmed them, with the following additions. That for the greater safety of the bailiffs, burgessees, and commonalty of this town: and for avoiding all ambiguities and disputes concerning the liberties and franchises aforesaid; which might arise, either by wilfully mistaking, or misunderstanding  
without

without design, some obscure expressions in the charters above-mentioned; therefore that the said bailiffs, burgessees, and commonalty, and their heirs, and successors, should have cognizance of all manner of pleas concerning lands, tenements, rents, and services arising or happening within the burgh, or the suburbs and liberties of the same; as well concerning pleas of assize, of novel disseisin, mort d'ancestor, redisseisin, certifications of assizes and attainments, as of all other pleas real: and also of pleas of debt, trespass, covenant, detinue, account, and all other pleas personal whatsoever, within the burgh aforesaid, the suburbs, or liberties of the same; to be holden at the Motehalle of the burgh, before the bailiffs for the time being as well in the presence as in the absence of the king and his heirs. And likewise to have the executions of the said pleas. And that the aforesaid bailiffs and their successors should have the cognizance of all the pleas aforesaid; and that the same pleas before what justices soever, or howsoever, begun, should be prosecuted, determined, and finished in the court  
at

at the Motehalle of the burgh aforesaid, before the bailiffs, and their successors.

HENRY VI. without annulling any clause of the foregoing charters, confirmed those parts of the charters of Richard I. Edward II. and Henry V. which did most especially relate to the election of bailiffs, and a justiciary; the holding of pleas within the burgh; and assises and inquests by burgessees, and not by foreigners: and the hearing and determining all pleas both real and personal, belonging to the burgh and the liberties, within the Motehalle.—But because the grants of former kings were not sufficiently clear and express, either for want of proper words, or through the obscurity of those used, He made the following explanations.—That the liberty, suburbs, and precincts of the town of Colchester, which were not specified in former charters, should extend throughout the said town of Colchester, and the several hamlets of Lexden, Mile-end, Grinstead, and Donnyland, adjoining to the same town of Colchester: and from Northbridge as far as Westness;

ness; the aforesaid burgesse, and their predecessors, burgesse of the town of Colchester, having peaceably, and without interruption, used and enjoyed the said hamlets as parcel of the liberty, suburbs, and precincts of Colchester aforesaid from time immemorial. Also, that the bailiffs of the said town of Colchester for the time being and their successors might hold in the Motehall of that town, before themselves, all kinds of pleas, and all manner of actions, real, personal, and mixt, suits, plaints, and demands, moved or to be moved within the said town, or within the liberty, suburbs, or precincts of the same; as well concerning any lands, tenements, rents, services, and other possessions whatsoever, within the said town, or the liberty, suburbs, and precincts, of the same; as touching debts, detinue, account, covenant, and all manner of contract for above forty shillings, or under: and all manner of trespasses, by force of arms, or otherwise committed; and all manner of offences and injuries not amounting to felony, done within the said town or the liberty, suburbs, or precincts, of the same, or any way happening

happening, unless they concerned the king or his heirs, or the bailiffs or commonalty of the town. And that the bailiffs and burgessees should have, levy, and receive with their own hands, and for their own proper use, all manner of issues, forfeitures, fines, and amerciaments adjudged or set before them, in all such pleas, actions, suits, complaints, and demands, happening within the town of Colchester, or within the liberty, suburbs, or precincts of the same. Also, that the burgessees of the said town should plead, and be impleaded, within the same town and not elsewhere, before the bailiffs, for all the pleas aforesaid. Moreover, he granted to the foresaid burgessees their heirs and successors, that, yearly at the time of the election of bailiffs for the town of Colchester according to ancient custom, they might chuse four of the most worthy and discreet persons of the same town, to be, jointly with the bailiffs for the time being, *justices of the peace*, for one whole year from the time of such election, within the said town, and the liberty, suburbs, and precincts of the same. And that the said four men, and the bailiffs,

five, four, three, and two of them, should be justices of the peace in that town, and in the liberty, suburbs, and precincts thereof. And the justices for the time being, five, four, three, or two of them, to have full correction, punishment, power, and authority, of knowing, enquiring, hearing, and determining all things and matters, as well concerning felonies, trespasses, misprisions, and extortions, as of all other causes, quarrels, and misdoings whatsoever within the said town, and the liberty, suburbs, and precincts of the same, for the future howsoever happenings, as fully and amply as the justices of the peace; and the justices appointed to hear and determine felonies, trespasses, and other injuries; and the justices who are to take care of weights and measures, hunters, servants, labourers, and artificers, have, in any county or place in this kingdom of England. And that no justice of peace in the county of Essex, or in any other county or place in the kingdom of England: but only the said four men and the bailiffs, five, four, three, or two of them, should have power to correct, enquire, hear, and determine,

any thing done within the town of Colchester, or within the liberty, suburbs, or precincts of the same. Moreover, that the bailiffs and burgessees of the said town, and their successors for ever, should have all fines, issues, forfeitures, and amerciaments whatsoever, set by the said justices of the peace within the town aforesaid, and within the liberty, suburbs or precincts of the same; and the goods and chattels of all felons, fugitives, and out-laws, and of all persons condemned and in what manner soever convicted, as the same goods should happen to be found in the town aforesaid, or in the liberty, suburbs, and precincts of the same: and likewise the goods and chattels of all persons that lay violent hands on themselves, wheresoever found within the said town, liberty, suburbs, or precincts of the same. And if any person should commit a trespass for which he ought to lose life or limb; or flies and will not abide judgment; or was guilty of any other offence for which he ought to lose his chattels; wheresoever justice ought to pass upon him, either in the king's court, or in any other court; all his goods and chat-

tels thereby lost and forfeited to the king, should belong to the foresaid bailiffs and burgessees, and their successors for ever, who might seize and take possession of the said chattels, within this town, or within the liberty, suburbs, or precincts of the same, for the use and behoof of the bailiffs and burgessees of this town, towards their support, and the payment of the large fee-farm which they pay to the crown; without any disturbance or impediment from the king, or his heirs; his justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other his bailiffs or officers whatsoever.——He granted, moreover, that it should not be lawful for the steward, and marshall, or clerk of the king's households, or his admiral, to enter or come into the town of Colchester, or in the liberty, suburbs, and precincts of it. And, that the bailiffs thereof should have full power and authority, to enquire of all matters concerning the office of clerk of the market, that should happen within the said town, or the liberty, suburbs, and precincts of the same†.

† These three charters of Henry IV. V. and VI. were not taken notice of at all in the subsequent charters, 'till

**EDWARD IV.** not to be outdone by his competitor, granted this town a very full, long, and ample charter; wherein, after confirming the charters of **Richard I. Henry III. Edward II. Edward III. and Richard II.** He says, that the bailiffs and burgeses of the burgh of Colchester had represented to him, That although they and their predecessors from time immemorial, had held and enjoyed all the suburbs of that burgh, and all the hamlets of **Lexden, Milend, Grenstede, and Donylonde,** thereto adjoining; and all the water or river from North-bridge to Westnesse, together with the banks on each side of the same water within the liberty and precinct of the said burgh; and that they at that time did hold, and their predecessors had held, all and singular the liberties, franchises, and immunities aforesaid, freely, peaceably, and quietly, ever since the making and confirming the charters before mentioned; yet they were in fear, that in time to come they might be disturbed in

James the first's charter, wherein that of **Henry VI.** is inserted at length.

the possession of the liberties and precinct within the hamlets, water and banks, and the liberties, franchises, and immunities aforesaid, or some of them; on account of the ambiguity, obscurity, and difficulty of some words and general expressions used in the charters aforesaid, or for want of a due explanation of those words; and especially because it was not expressly declared in those charters, how far the liberty of this burgh extended; which might hereafter occasion trouble and vexation. Therefore his majesty, considering that the burgh of Colchester was one of the ancientest burghs in the kingdom of England; that it was seated near the sea-coasts, to oppose the attempts of his enemies that were disposed to invade the kingdom; and remembering the very great faithfulness and loyalty of the burgesses of that burgh both to himself and his predecessors, kings of England.——He ratified and confirmed the charters of grants aforesaid, and every part thereof, and the state, title, and possession, which the foresaid bailiffs and burgesses had in the liberty and precinct of and in the hamlets, water, river, and banks aforesaid

aforesaid, in the amplest manner, possible.—  
 Allowing them the full enjoyment of those  
 franchises, liberties, &c. though they had not  
 hitherto fully enjoyed them, or had abused  
 them, or any of them. Moreover he made  
 them the following gracious concessions; that  
 the bailiffs and burgeses of this burgh, and  
 their successors, consisting of two bailiffs, and  
 one commonalty, should for the future for  
 ever be one perpetual body and commonalty  
 in name and in deed, and have perpetual suc-  
 cession: and incorporates them by the name  
 of *bailiffs and commonalty of the burgh of*  
*Colchester*; by which name, he declares them  
 capable of purchasing lands, and tenements,  
 &c. to hold to them and their successors for  
 ever. And by the same name to plead and  
 be impleaded in any of the king's courts;  
 and to have and enjoy all and singular the li-  
 berties and franchises, comprized in the fore-  
 going charters, as the bailiffs and burgeses of  
 the burgeses of this burgh, had enjoyed them  
 before. He also authorizes them to use a  
 common seal, for the affairs of their burgh.  
 And, in order to remove all manner of ambi-

guity, doubt, or difficulty concerning the four hamlets, and the fishery: he granted to the bailiffs and commonalty and their successors for ever, the said four hamlets of Lexden, Milend, Grynsted, and Donylond, and the water and river from the north bridge of this burgh as far as Westnesse, together with the banks on each side of the said river, and all the creeks adjoining and belonging to the same water, within the precinct aforesaid, as parcel of the liberty of this burgh: so that no person, of what degree or condition soever, might, without the will and licence of the bailiffs and commonalty and their successors, make wharfs, or cranes on the banks of the river or places aforesaid; or wears, kiddels, and engines for catching of fish; or fish in the same water: or presume to sell or buy any merchandises, in vessels coming up the said water (provisions only for people's households excepted,) but at the New Hyth, upon pain of forfeiting the merchandises, and the vessels or boats wherein they should be bought or sold. Moreover, he granted to the bailiffs of this burgh, to have the return of all the king's writs and precepts,

as well of assise of mort d'ancestor, certificate of darrein presentment, attaints, and all others, concerning the king, or any other person whatsoever: and the execution of the same, at the king's, or any other person's suit, to be prosecuted within the burgh, liberty, and precinct, aforesaid: so as no sheriff, or coroner, except the king's coroners to be chosen by the bailiffs and commonalty of this burgh, nor any bailiff or other officer whatsoever, should enter the burgh, liberty, and precinct, aforesaid, to execute any writ, precept, or mandate, though they concern the king's person, or any other; but the execution of them shall be in the bailiffs, coroners, or other officers of this burgh for the time being. Likewise that the bailiffs of this burgh should have for ever the cognizance of all pleas, real, personal, and mixt, and others whatsoever concerning lands and tenements within this burgh and liberty: And of pleas of assise of novel disseisin, &c.—in the manner granted before in the charters of K. Henry V. and VI.—and of all other pleas whatsoever arising, or that should arise within  
the

the burgh, liberty, and precinct aforesaid; or before any of the king's courts, whether of chancery, exchequer, common bench, justice of assize, or other the king's justices and officers whatsoever, all which pleas the bailiffs of the burgh aforesaid shall hold and determine, in the Moothall of their burgh. Also that they should hold in the same Moothalla court every week, on Mondays and Thursdays: and hear and determine in that court all personal pleas, by plaint before the bailiffs: and the persons, against whom such plaints shall be brought, to arrest, and their goods and chattels within the burgh to attach, and commit their bodies to prison. And to hold and determine, in the aforesaid court, all other pleas of lands and tenements, on Mondays, from fortnight to fortnight; and pleas of pie-powder court; and to pass judgments, and cause executions to be made thereupon; in the manner and form before accustomed in the burgh. Moreover, that the bailiffs and aldermen for that time being, and the sixteen burgeses elected by them after the usual manner, together with sixteen other discreet and honest

honest burgesſes of this burgh, namely, four out of each ward, choſen by the forſaid bailiffs and aldermen, &c. ſhould be the *common council* of this town: which common council might make, from time to time, reaſonable ordinances and conſtitutions for the advantage and government of the burgh, and put them in execution: and likewiſe alter and revoke them whenever they ſhould think it for the better. Alſo, that they might aſſeſs reaſonable taxes, or tallages, upon the goods, rents, trades and merchandiſes, of all perſons dwelling within this burgh and the liberty and precinct of the ſame, according to each perſonſability: and levy them by reaſonable diſtreſs, compelling ſuch as reſuſed to pay, (if need be) by arreſt and impriſonment, without any obſtruction from the king or his officers. To the bailiffs alſo and commonalty was committed the aſſiſe of bread, wine, and beer; the aſſay of weights, and meaſures, within the burgh, liberty, and precinct aforeſaid: in as full and ample a manner as the clerk of the market of the king's houſhold might perform the ſame; ſo as that neither the ſaid clerk  
of

of the market ; nor the admiral of England, his deputy, or officers ; nor the steward or the marshal of the king's household, or their servants, might come into the burgh, liberty, or precinct aforesaid, by land or water, to discharge or execute any thing belonging to their office ; but if they should attempt it, then it might be lawful for the bailiffs and commonalty of this burgh, to resist, and not permit them upon any account to exercise any part of their office, without impeachment from the king, or any other person whatsoever. Further, he granted, that the bailiffs of this burgh for the time being, and some lawyer, and four burgeses, to be chosen in the same manner as the bailiffs, should for ever hereafter be, jointly and severally, keepers of the peace ; and authorized, to enforce the observance of several statutes, for the quiet and good government of this burgh, and liberty of the same ; and to chastise and punish all offenders against those statutes, according to the form therein prescribed. Likewise to oblige all persons that threaten mischief to any one, to give sufficient security for

for their good behaviour, and to imprison them till they have given such security. Moreover, that the said six, five, three, and two of them, (whereof the lawyer to be always one) be justices, to enquire upon the oath of honest and legal men of the burgh and liberty aforesaid, of all manner of felonies, trespasses, forestallers, regraters, and extortions whatsoever, committed within this burgh, liberty, and precinct and of all other matters and things done within the same, which fall under the cognizance of the keepers of the peace of any county in England, by virtue of any ordinance or statute, according to the law and custom of this realm: so that all writs, precepts, and mandates concerning the premises, be directed to, and executed by, the officers of the said burgh, and not the sheriffs or coroners of the county of Essex; who should no way intermeddle therein, nor come into this burgh, liberty, or precinct, to execute any writ or precept in any manner whatsoever. And, as an help towards the payment of their fee-farm. K. Edward granted moreover to the bailiffs and commonalty and their successors  
for

for ever, all fines, profits, ransoms, amerciaments, lost goods and forfeitures; arising, or set, by the bailiffs, keepers of the peace, and justices within the said burgh; and all forfeitures and amerciaments imposed upon any of the inhabitants of this burgh, in any court whatsoever, and all the goods and chattels, within this burgh, liberty, and precinct, of persons convicted of treason, felony, contempt, trespass, or other action at the suit of the king, or any other whatsoever,——in as full a manner as in the charter of Henry VI.——Finally, this charter concluded with these very great privileges: That no person dwelling and residing within this burgh, liberty, and precinct, should be put or impanelled, against his will, in any assises, inquests, attainments, or recognizances whatsoever, out of the same burgh, liberty, and precinct; nor be appointed assessor, taxer, or collector, without the same, of tenths, fifteenths, or other tallages, impositions, or subsidies whatsoever, granted to the king or his heirs, or of any part thereof; or collector of a reasonable aid to make the king's eldest son a knight, or marry his eldest daughter

daughter: nor be chosen constable, or bailiff; or compelled to bear any other office or employment against his will, out of the burgh, liberty, and preeinct aforesaid. And be no ways liable to any fine or forfeiture, for refusing to take upon him those offices.

These very great privileges were confirmed by the subsequent charters of HENRY VII. HENRY VIII. EDWARD VI. MARY, ELIZABETH, JAMES I. and the first charter of CHARLES I.

HENRY VIII. in his grant of Kingeswood, or Kingeswood-heath, to the bailiffes and commonalty of this town, made them also these gracious concessions: That none of the burgessees of the burgh of Colchester, dwelling within the said town, or liberty of the same, should be sheriff or escheator of any county within the realm of England: and, if named or chosen, that they might refuse to execute those offices, without any molestation or punishment. Also, that the said bailiffs, and commonalty, and their successors, should have, and chuse from amongst themselves, within

within the liberty and hamlets of this town two coroners, as they had anciently used to have; which coroners should have and exercise the same power and authority within the town aforesaid, and the liberty and hamlets of the same, as the coroner of Essex, or of any other county in the realm: and that the coroners of the county of Essex should by no means presume to come and perform any thing belonging to their office, within the said town or burgh, and the liberty and hamlets thereof. The bailiffs, and commonalty, and their successors, to have all the issues, fines, amercia-ments, forfeitures, and other profits whatsoever arising from, or belonging to the office of coroner.

The second charter of CHARLES I. dated July 9, 1635, was in a manner quite a new charter. It begins with observing, that Colchester is one of the most ancient burghs in the realm of England, and conveniently seated near the sea-coast to oppose such enemies as would invade the kingdom: that it is large and populous, containing four wards, and in-  
habited

habited by burgesſes induſtriouſly employed in the woollen manufacture and merchandizing, who enjoy great liberties and privileges, as well by preſcription and cuſtom, as by the charters and letters patent of ſeveral kings and queens of England: and had upon many occaſions, and lately, ſhewn themſelves grateful and loyal. Then, after juſt mentioning the charter of RICHARD I. which empowered them to chuſe two bailiffs; and that of EDWARD IV. which incorporates them by the name of bailiffs and commonalty: his majeſty grants and declares, that Colcheſter ſhall for ever after be and remain a free burgh of itſelf, through all its ancient bounds and limits: and incorporates the men and free burgeſſes, and bailiffs and commonalty of the ſaid burgh, and their ſucceſſors for ever, by the name of *mayor* and commonalty of the burgh of Colcheſter in the county of Eſſex; ſettling their government in the following order: that they ſhould have a *mayor*, and 9 aldermen beſides: 16 aſſiſtants, 16 common-council-men (four out of each ward) a *high ſteward*, and a recorder, both for life; and a common clerk,

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during

during the recorder's pleasure. The mayor to be annually chosen by the free burgesſes, or the greater part of them, on the Monday next after the decollation of St. John the Baptiſt, [Auguſt 29] and to be ſworn on Michaelmas day. In elections, the mayor to have a double or caſting vote. He, and the reſt of the officers, to appear in their proper gowns, on Sundays, and other ſolemnities. To hold aſſemblies in the common hall, and make good, ſound, honeſt, uſeful, neceſſary, and reaſonable laws, conſtitutions, orders, &c. and put them in execution, levy fines, &c. The mayor, recorder, laſt year's mayor, and two other aldermen annually choſen, to be juſtices of peace; and to hold quarterly ſeſſions of the peace. The mayor and recorder to hold weekly courts on Mondays and Thurfdays. And the mayor and commonalty to have cognizance of pleas of debts and offences within the burgh belonging to the admiral's juriſdiction, and to hold a court every Thurfday to hear and determine thoſe pleas; but the admiral of England, or his deputy, to have the liberty of coming into the burgh, to take  
care

care of his debts, and other concerns of the admiralty. He orders also, that no person shall sell beer without licence; and that a perambulation should be taken yearly of the bounds and limits of the burgh; that they might not be forgotten; and to prevent disputes. And he confirms the custom, prescription, and liberty, from time immemorial used in this town; viz. that if any foreigner, not free of this burgh, buys or sells any goods or merchandizes, otherwise than by wholesale, within this burgh, precinct, or liberty; those goods should be seized, appraised, and converted to the use of the whole commonalty of the burgh, unless the owner of those goods redeems them. His majesty makes this further grant to the mayor and commonalty, and their successors, that no foreigner should for the future use any mystery, occupation, or manual trade within this burgh, and the liberty and precinct of it; nor buy or sell within the same, (except in the fairs, and at fair-time) any merchandises or goods, unless victuals by retail; and that either the buyer or seller be a free burgher. The rest

is a general confirmation of all and singular the hamlets, commons of pasture, fairs, markets, fisheries, &c. and all other liberties and privileges whatsoever, comprehended in the former charters of HENRY VI. EDWARD IV. &c.

O. CROMWELL, and his son RICHARD, granted charters to this town, but they are lost.

The first charter of CHARLES II. dated August 3, 1663, is in all points the same as the second of CHARLES I. except as to the number of officers, which are thus settled therein: 12 aldermen, including the mayor; 18 assistants; and 18 common-council-men.

Upon an unlawful surrender of this charter in 1684 (wickedly made by those intrusted with the public rights) a second charter was granted by CHARLES II. with the following alterations. A mayor and 11 aldermen; 15 assistants and 15 common-council-men, were appointed; and the mayor to be chosen only by the assistants and common-council. *Eigh-*

*teen*

*teen*, or more of them, impowered to make by-laws, &c. All elections to be made, of persons which within six months at least before their nomination had received the holy communion; and, before they were sworn in, to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe the declaration in the act for regulating corporations: every election of mayor, &c. made contrary to these directions, to be absolutely void. His majesty also reserved to himself, his heirs, and successors, a power, from time to time, and at all times, to remove, by order of privy council, any officers; and the mayor, aldermen, &c. thereupon to proceed to a new election.—The rest is almost literally the same as his first charter.

JAMES II. in his charter, dated Sept. 15, 1688, not only omits all the clauses, which obliged the officers here elected to receive the sacrament, and to take the oaths of supremacy, &c. but he expressly dispenseth with their taking the said oaths, and receiving the sacrament. And moreover, he abridges the number of officers to 10 aldermen, in-

cluding the mayor; 10 assistants and 10 common-council-men. Impowering *fifteen* or more of them to assemble in the common-hall, and make by-laws. And he reserved to himself, his heirs, and successors, full power and authority, to put in or remove at pleasure, by order of his privy-council, any officer or officers: and to put in, by mandate, any person in the room of those so removed, or dead.—Bating these exceptions, he confirmed all the other privileges, and liberties, &c. of this burgh in as ample a manner as they were confirmed by his predecessors.

At the revolution, this burgh was restored to its ancient liberties: for upon the attorney general's report, of the undue and ineffectual measures taken about the pretended surrender in 1684, WILLIAM and MARY, by their letters patent in 1693, reciting word for word the first charter of CHARLES II.—did absolutely and amply renew and confirm it, and granted to the burghesses the privilege of holding a fair upon the 12th of July and two following days, and a market upon every second Tuesday.

Under

Under this charter of WILLIAM and MARY, the corporation continued to act 'till the year 1741, when some of the officers not having been elected according to the directions of the charter, and vexatious prosecutions being commenced against several of them, they disclaimed upon record in the courts at Westminster: thus surrendering up a post and the liberties of their brethren upon the onset, without daring to wait the issue of a conflict; and delivering up a station when fortune might have continued them in possession of it.

Yet though the charter, and of course the corporate body, was extinct and dead, public spirit, and the generous ardour of British liberty were not expired, but burned in the breasts of many whose names the burghesses of Colchester have reason ever to remember with gratitude. These first attempted, and through the course of twenty years persevered in the design of getting their brethren restored to their ancient liberties, yet so difficult was the task that it was not till the year 1763

a renewal of their lost charters could be obtained.

This was done by the letters patent of GEORGE III. dated the 9th of September, 1763; which are almost literally the same as the charters of CHARLES II. and WILLIAM and MARY, and are in effect a complete and full renewal of all rights, liberties, and privileges which the burgeses of Colchester ever had, claimed, or enjoyed.

#### G O V E R N M E N T.

The most ancient government of this town, we may reasonably suppose, was (like that of the generality of the other boroughs) by a port-grave, appointed by the king, as long as it continued a royal demesne, and remained in the crown; but when it came to be let to farm to the burgeses, particularly by king Richard I. they were allowed to chuse for Bailiffs, whom they pleased, out of their own body, and a justicier to administer justice within the burgh.

How these bailiffs were elected in that, and the four following reigns we have no account :  
but

but in the 46th of Edward III. some ordinances were made by which we learn the manner of their election, which was thus.

In the first place, yearly in Michaelmas week, the whole commonalty chose four sufficient men and of good conversation, that had never been bailiffs, one out of each ward, and being sworn, they elected five more out of each ward, that had never been bailiffs, making up with themselves twenty-four: after taking an oath, they proceeded to the election of the two bailiffs.—Next, they elected eight aldermen, otherwise auditors; and two chamberlains, anciently styled receivers; and besides them there was a town clerk, and serjeants.

In the same week, the said bailiffs and aldermen chose sixteen of the wisest and most understanding people in the burgh, whose names were entered in the court rolls.

The bailiffs, aldermen, and sixteen counsel, thus elected had the management of the affairs of the burgh, and power to make ordinances

ordinances and constitutions for the good of the town; they were to meet, at least, four times a year, and if any of the burgessees had somewhat to propose, he was to deliver it to the bailiffs in writing, and receive an answer at the next assembly.

This form of government, continued till about Edward the 4th's reign; who directed in his charter; that the bailiffs and aldermen, and the sixteen counsel should chuse sixteen other persons, (four out of each ward,) to be a common-council, which common-council should have power to make reasonable ordinances and constitutions for the good of the burgh. And also, that the bailiffs for the time being, some lawyer, and four burgessees; to be chosen and nominated on the same day as the bailiffs; should be keepers of the peace within the burgh.

Besides these officers they elected also, as early as the time of king Henry IV. four claviere or keepers of the keys of the town chest, and two coroners.

The

The second charter of king Charles I. granted in 1635, made some alteration in this form of government. For it incorporated the men and free burgesses of Colchester by the name of mayor and commonalty, directing that they should chuse a mayor and nine other aldermen, sixteen assistants, and sixteen common-council-men, a high steward, a recorder, and a common clerk.

The first charter of king Charles II. ordered that there should be twelve aldermen including (the mayor) eighteen assistants, and eighteen common-council-men: but his second charter restrained the number of assistants and common-council-men to fifteen of each.

And king James II. lessened yet more the number of them, by appointing that there should be but ten aldermen (including the mayor,) ten assistants, and ten common-council-men. But the charter of king William and queen Mary restored the number as had been appointed in the first charter of king Charles II.

The

The other officers of this corporation, were the steward of the admiralty court, a water bailiff, and water serjeant; and afterwards, four serjeants at mace, a clerk of the market, crier, ranger, keeper of the goal; and for the pleading and acting in the courts of the burgh, counsellors occasionally, and four attorneys.

The mayors, and other annual officers, were elected on the Monday after the decollation of St. John the Baptist. The manner of election was thus: such of the free burgesseſſes as paid ſcot and lot, or the major part of them in common hall aſſembled, nominated and returned two aldermen to the bench of aldermen, who returning into the council or record room, choſe one of the two to be mayor for the year enſuing.

Except common innkeepers, vintners, bakers, brewers, butchers, victuallers, canikers; any journeyman drawer, or chamberlain in an inn or tavern, or a perſon ſerving for a ſalary; one that is not a houſe-keeper, or doth not pay ſcot and lot within the burgh: the father of a baſtard child, or one convicted of felony, adultery, fornication, drunkenneſſe, common ſwearing, or that has been puniſhed for the ſame; or that receives alms. Chart. of k. Cha. I.

In

In the election of the other officers of the burgh, the free burgeses did first elect four headmen, one out of each ward, who being severally sworn, nominated for their fellows five burgeses out of each ward; and they being also sworn and assembled with the headsmen, did elect two justices of the peace, —two clavers,—and a chamberlain. All which were sworn on Michaelmas day, and (except the four clavers) took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

The new mayor, and the last year's mayor, were also then sworn justices of the peace: so that there were always four in the burgh, besides the recorder, who was a perpetual justice of the peace by his office.

The four serjeants at mace were elected on the Tuesday next after Michaelmas day, in the same manner as the justices of the peace, coroners, &c.

When any vacancies happened in the house they were thus filled.—If it was in the common-council, the free burgeses residing in the

the town, and paying scot and lot, nominated two burgesſes, one of which, the mayor, aldermen, aſſiſtants, and the reſt of the common-council for the time being, or the major part of them choſe into the vacant office of common-council-man.

If the vacancy was among the aſſiſtants, the ſaid ſcottant and lottant burgesſes, or the greater part of them, nominated two of the common-council into the vacant office of aſſiſtant.

If the vacancy was among the aldermen, the ſaid ſcottant and lottant burgesſes, or the major part of them, nominated two of the aſſiſtants; and the mayor, the reſt of the aldermen then ſurviving, the reſt of the aſſiſtants not nominated and the common-council for the time being, or the major part of them, chooſe one of thoſe two aſſiſtants into the vacant office of alderman.

On the election day of bailiffs and mayors, there uſed formerly to be a public dinner, for the houſe and the electors. But as it generally

rally run to a great expence, in lieu of it there was a certain small sum given to such of the electors as chose to apply for it. However, on Michaelmas day the new mayor, then sworn in, gave a public entertainment at the Mote-hall.

These modes of election have been with little or no variation, continued to the present time.

For the regular management of the affairs of the burgh, courts are holden in the Mote-hall: at first there seems to have been some stated days for them. But the charter of king Edward IV. and the second charter of king Charles I. directed: that courts should be held for personal pleas, processses, real and mixed actions, &c. on Mondays and Tuesdays in every week, and for pleas of lands and tenements every Monday fortnight, also, for matters relating to the admiral jurisdiction, every Thursday. And, occasionally, the mayor, high steward, recorder, assistants, and common council, held assemblies in the Motehall,

Motehall, for the making bye-laws, or making ordinances and constitutions for the good government of the burgh.

### T R A D E.

In the reign of Edward III. when that prince caused it to be felony to carry any wool out of the realm, then arose the woollen manufactures of the kingdom, and with them the chief trade of Colchester; which, although at this time it consists only in making of bays, yet then consisted in the manufacture of every other species of woollen-cloth. And so great at that time and in the reigns of the succeeding kings, was the demand for the cloth made here, that the manufacture of it, spread into every surrounding village.

For which increase of trade, the inhabitants were chiefly indebted to the arrival and industry, of a few families of persecuted Flemings, who, in 1570, being expelled their country for their religion, and fearful of the tyranny of the duke d'Alva, fled to this realm for protection. Being admitted into  
this

this town, and exercising their skill and knowledge, which was chiefly in the art of bay and say making, with success and safety, under the protection of that great encourager of trade queen Elizabeth and her able ministers sir Francis Walsingham, the lord Burleigh, and the earl of Salisbury; they caused an universal spirit of industry to arise amongst the poor inhabitants, and were of unspeakable advantage and benefit to the whole town.

These strangers, for their encouragement, were allowed to frame constitutions for the better carrying on their business, which constitutions were confirmed and allowed by the queen and privy council; and king James I. to prevent their being disturbed or molested by the poorer inhabitants, who urged by envy or ingratitude, not unfrequently gave them cause of complaint, granted them his letters patent in 1612; whereby he established and confirmed unto them, all privileges, liberties, immunities, and freedoms, which they enjoyed by former orders; and did ordain that they might hold meetings, and make orders for the pre-

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vention.

vention of fraudulent dealing in the making of bays and fays, and for maintaining the credit goodness and estimation their manufactures had acquired.

And for the more effectually preventing imposition, as well as the counterfeiting the seals usually affixed to the bays, which not unfrequently happened, an act passed in the 12th of Car. the 2d. for the regulating the trade of bay making in the Dutch bay hall at Colchester, at that time brought a return of 30,000l. weekly into the town. This trade was most sensibly hurt by the wars of queen Anne, insomuch that from the effects of them, and from other disagreeable concurrent causes, the Dutch Congregation, (as it was stiled) not being able to carry it on with the usual success, dissolved itself in 1728.

To the several orders and regulations made by these Flemings, it is owing that the Bays made at Colchester yet retain their excellence; for although they have long ago been  
unobserved,

unobserved, the effects they produced are not yet worn out.

There were usually several sorts of bays made in Colchester, viz. rents, cuts, crowns, and crosses: and different leaden seals, were affixed to each, to shew what sort they were of. A rent, (so called because both the selvages were rent off) had two leaden seals. A cut (so called because one end was cut sloping) had three seals. A crown-bay, being the most common sort, had four seals. A cross-bay, which was the best sort, had five broad leaden seals, whereof one was the same that was affixed to all sorts, the other four only to cross bays. Of the four broad leaden seals affixed to the crown bays; one had on the one side, three crowns without the cross, and this inscription in letters *Dyts Colcester Baye*: on the other side a griffin, with an inscription: This was commonly called a letter-seal, and was affixed to all sorts of bays. The other three seals had the three crowns, and this inscription, *Dyts Colcester Crone bay* round it, on one side: the reverse a griffin

with the inscription just now mentioned. All these seals were marked 1571.

Of the five broad leaden seals affixed to the cross-bay ; one was the same as the first mentioned for the crown-bay : the other four had on one side, three crowns and a cross ragulé, with this inscription *Dyts Colcester 100 Cross 1571*. Reverse a griffin,

#### P E R A M B U L A T I O N, and BOUNDARIES.

The liberties, or boundaries of Colchester, include a large extent of the surrounding country ; and, although they have not been perambulated since the year 1671, are distinguished by such stationary and permanent objects, that to trace their circuit would not be a task difficult to perform, or obscure when accomplished.

From the channel, or river Colne, a long a brook in the parish of St. Giles which parteth Battleswick marsh from Rowhedge, and over which there is a footbridge for footmen to pass from the Old Hythe to Rowhedge  
..... Then

Then from that footbridge back to Battlewick yards, and through Battlewick grounds to a new fulling-mill formerly of Christopher Sills standing over the said brook, upon the beam lying over the dam of which mill, is cut a cross. From thence into the common road that leads over Bares-brook from Donyland heath to the Old Hythe; which brook is the same that runs into the channel, and at this place takes the name of Baresbrook, from Baresgrove through which it runs. Proceed up to the three-way leet, one of which ways leadeth to the Old Hythe, another to Donyland heath, and the other is an over-grown way of little use, leading down to the afore-said brook, by an ancient house called Wooddyers; along which over-grown way go down to the brook, and into and through the moors belonging to Middlewick, always leaving the brook on the left hand; and so through Middlewick grounds, into the road leading from Bourn ponds to Blackheath, along which road journey to the north corner or entrance unto Blackheath by a pond in the grounds formerly Mr. Barker's, which anci-

ently was called a park ; and which pond is the head or fountain of the aforesaid brook, called Bares-brook, and Battles-brook, that runs into the channel. And so along to the north corner or entrance unto Blackheath. From thence, cross Blackheath, by the place whereon a tree anciently stood alone, marked with a cross, in or near to the midst of the said heath, unto the south end or corner of the same heath ; and then into the lane there on the outside of Berechurch park pale, and along the said pale through the fields to where a gate now or formerly opened into the said park ; through which enter the said park, and proceed along the same, going as near to the pale as may be, down to the river's bank, and so to the place where anciently stood a great poplar tree on the said bank ; and so along the meadows by the water side to Brownsford-bridge, and to a tree standing at the hithermost end thereof. From which tree proceed along the meadows and grounds to Layer mill ; the north side of the wheel of which mill is within the boundary of Colchester : from Layer mill proceed along the  
the

the bank to Kingsford bridge: and from thence along the road which leads to Colchester on Kingsford-heath; under the wood called Oliver's wood, and other lands at the end thereof adjoining to Kingsford-heath; to a gate and bars called Kingsford-heath gate, through which is the turning out from the said heath to a lane or way leading by Gosbecks to Lexden heath, all along by the side of the hedge, under which there is a ditch called Gryme's Ditch, to Pedder's cross; which is the three way leete, one of which points down to Stanway hall, another is the way back to Gosbecks, and the other to Colchester, by the Shrubbwood side. And from thence along on Lexden heath, under a wood, to the north corner of the same wood, next to the said heath; and then along the north side of the said wood, and of a field called Broomfield by Lexden heath, to an old oak adjoining to a gate, leading out of the ground formerly of Mr. Mott on to the said heath; and so proceed under the hedge of a wood to the rampart that parts Lexden heath from Stanway heath, and then

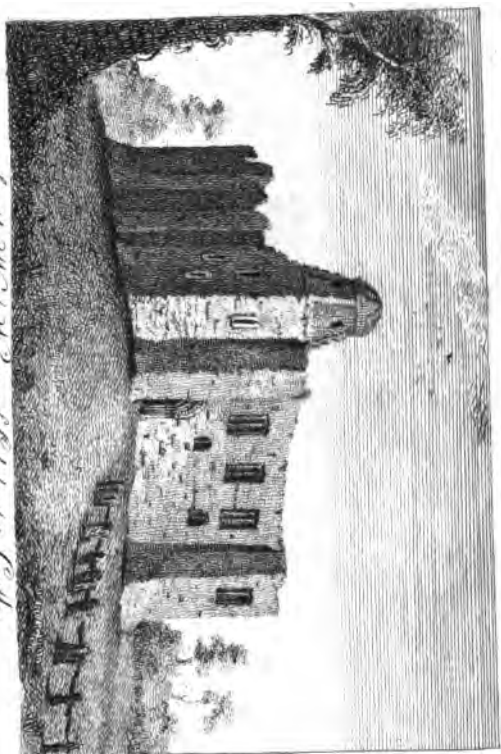
into the ditch of the rampart, following its course across the London road and through the lane leading from Lexden heath to Lamb's cross: which Lamb's cross is the four way leere, one of which points to Lexden, another to Ford-street, another to Newbridge, and another to Lexden heath: proceed to where a tree formerly stood on the elbow of the bank near to this cross, upon the ground formerly of one Mr. Leming, and from thence down Shett's hill to Newbridge, and then into the fields formerly held by Matthew Ayleward, through a gate a little above the bridge: And so along to the yard formerly of the said Matthew Aylward; cross the river into a meadow formerly of the said Matthew Ayleward, and cross that meadow into the lower part of West-fields; near to which is a foot bridge, laid cross the river, called Mott's bridge. And so along through West fields to a gate in a lane at or near the north end of a meadow formerly held by one Samuel Duglet, which lane parts West-fields from Berg-holt. And from thence to Buttolph's brook, along the course of which proceed, always leaving

leaving the brook upon the left hand, to a bridge, called Thomas Abridge, leading on to Horkeſley heath; which bridge is right againſt the pitch of the hill where an oak called Robin Hood's oak anciently ſtood. From thence proceed along the road which leads to Nayland, over Horkeſley heath to Black brook under Cheſterwell; which brook runs acroſs the road at the foot of Horkeſley cauſeway. From thence, croſs the heath, to the ramparts on Boxted and Horkeſley heath; and proceed along thoſe ramparts to a brook under Langham park corner, next to the corner of Boxted heath; and from thence through the fields, along the Severals hedge to the green leading to Skipping-ſtreet; which is the road that leads from Colcheſter to Ipſwich. And then into Bullock wood, and through that into Bullock wood plains. And ſo along the inſide of the hedge of Soame wood to Goreſbridge; which is at the bottom of Beggar's oak heath leading to Ardley ſtreet from Gallow green. From Goreſbridge proceed to a place called Crouch Ditch; and ſo to Gore's ditch, and the bridge leading to Moſe mill: and  
from

from thence to Crockleford mill. From which mill go along the ditch to Chirnewood; under the hedge to Whitmore heath. Cross the heath upon the right hand unto the highway, 'till you come to a spring head in the highway by the road side leading from Grinstead to Elmstead market; which brook runs cross the said way into a close upon Wivenhoe heath: follow the course of the spring through the said close, and through Clingoe hills; and along the ditch through which it maketh its way to the channel of the river Colne.

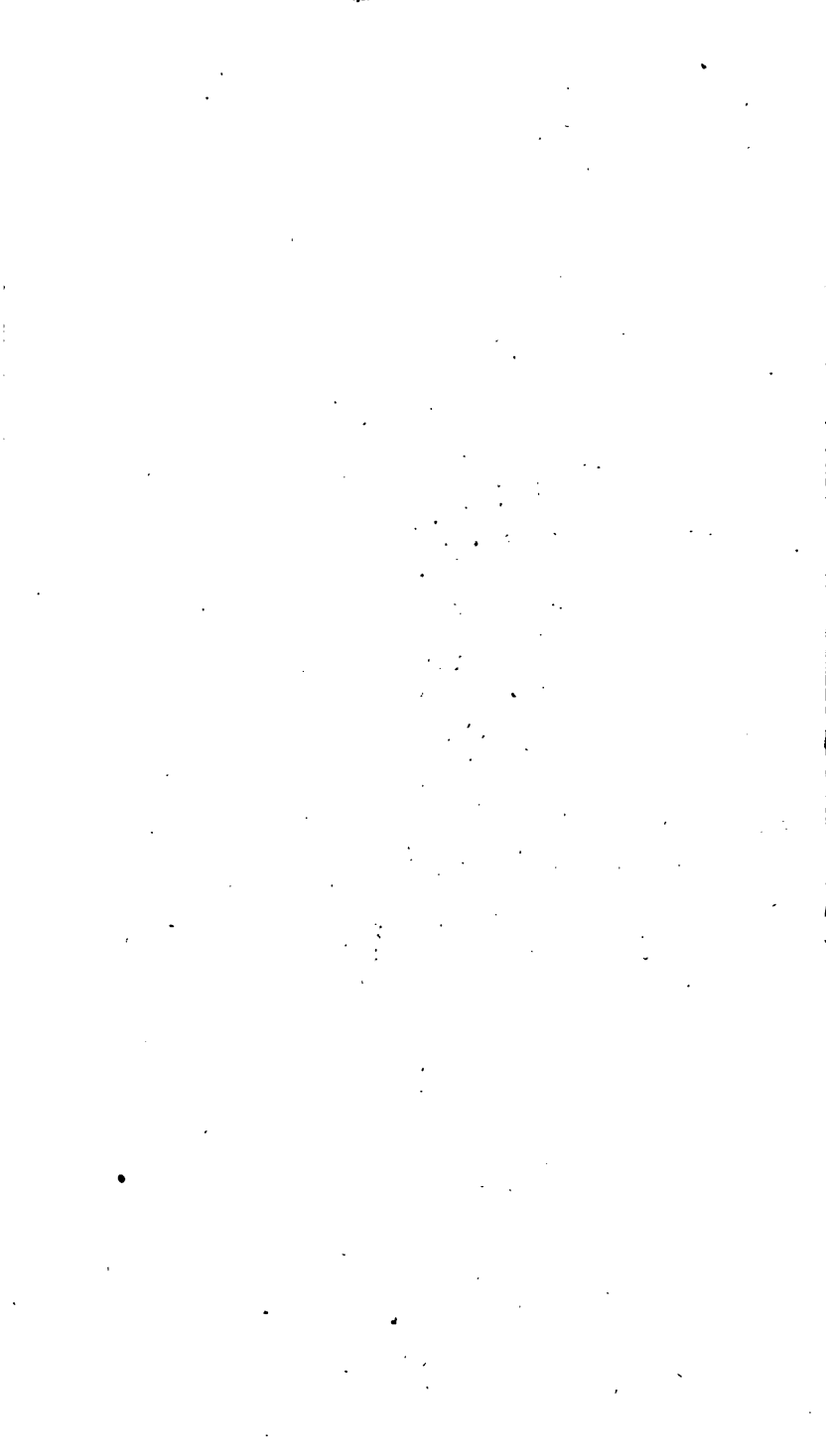
### THE CASTLE.

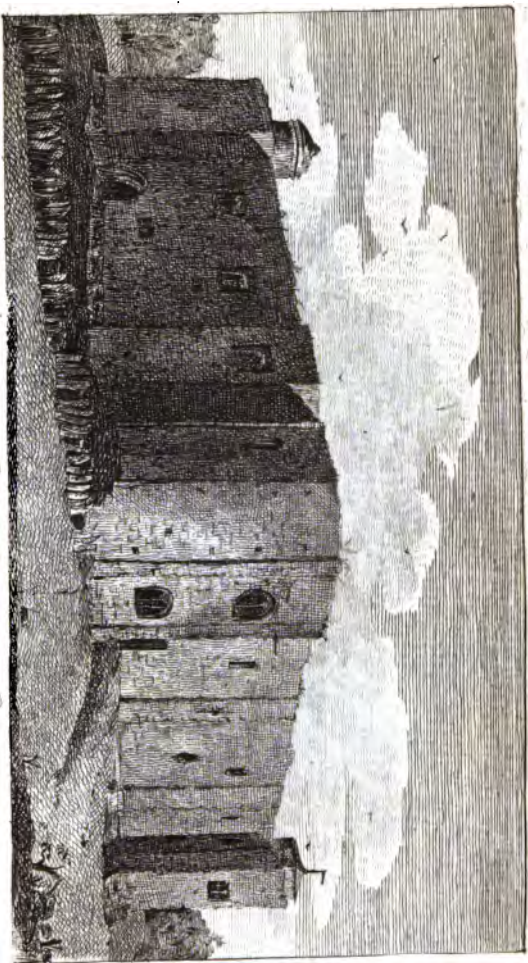
The castle of Colchester stands in the north-east quarter of the town, and commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. It was erected about the year 1076 by Eudo; and, as it is undoubtedly constructed after the Norman fashion, and does not partake of a mode of building either more ancient, or of a later time, it would be difficult to assign any other period for the time of its erection. Whether there was any  
building



*South West View of Colchester Castle.*

*Published by W. Rogers, Colchester.*





*South East View of Colchester Castle.*

*Published by W. Dwyer, Aldershot.*



building more antient upon the scite of which the present castle stands, cannot with absolute certainty be determined; as no part of any such building remains visible: but the same authority which gives the æra when the castle was erected, informs us that it was built upon the scite of the palace of Goel; and it is highly probable, that if one spot was more convenient and defensible than another, it would be chosen successively by the British, the Roman, and the Norman governors, and the buildings thereon, by each modelled anew, or re-built to suit the particular manners, customs, and method of defence of their respective times. And the probability is still increased, if the materials are examined with which the castle is constructed; for, it cannot easily be conceived from whence such a very large quantity of Roman brick as compose at least one half of such a pile, and of a wall with which it was enclosed on the west and east sides, were taken: unless some massy building of Roman workmanship were demolished, which could furnish from its ruin such an enormous mass as is swallowed up in the foundation and superstructure

superstructure of the castle, and the wall which was upon two sides of it. It would also be difficult to account how such a large spot, as the castle and the walls and the ramparts around it occupy, could be found so near the centre of Colchester, where every part around must have been long built upon, unless it had been an ancient residence; and as Eudo enjoyed all he possessed by the grant of William the Conqueror, for his services, it must have come into the king's hands by forfeiture or inheritance; in both which cases it must have belonged either to some great person, or to the preceding kings of England. As to Coel, he was king or governor under the Romans, of a province in Britain of which Colchester was part; and as his palace or residence, if here, was in all probability built of Roman materials, it might be the source from whence Eudo acquired such a quantity as appears to have been used in the construction of the castle. It might be supposed however that some vestige of a building of greater antiquity than the castle would if it had been erected upon the site of one have escaped destruction,

struction, and, by having been incorporated in the castle been yet existing; but no such remains have been discovered, except the foundation of a very ancient wall, upon which the ramparts on the north and east sides of the castle are thrown.

The castle is a quadrangle of 224 yards, having at each corner a tower. The foundation in some places is 30 feet thick, and the walls 12 feet thick in the lower, and 10 feet in the upper story. The principal entrance is in the south side near the south west tower, and is an handsome arch of stone, which was closed by a portcullis, and the other ancient apparatus of defence. Within the entrance, upon the right, is a nich where the guard or porter used to take his station; the leisure and irksomeness of whose calling is described by the rude sculpture which yet remains upon the adjacent stones. A little further, upon the same side, is a square room, the entrance into which is through some arches of modern work. At the further end of this room, are the stairs by which we descend to the

the vaults below. These stairs have not the appearance of any great antiquity; and, as they break through the crown of the arch below, are a long flight, and not circular, are certainly not the original passage.

At the foot of these stairs is a vault, 26 feet in length and 21 in breadth; having at the further end a narrow passage which is bricked up to prevent accidents arising from the ruinous state of the arch of the vault into which it leads. Upon the right of this first vault is a passage, that has been broken through the wall into an adjacent vault. This second vault, which is not penetrated by the least ray of light, is of the same dimensions as the first; and through a chasm at the further end of it, we arrive at a third vault, which has the same breadth as the others, and was much longer, but has a great quantity of earth at the further end of it. When these vaults were first discovered which is not more than eighty or ninety years ago; they were full of sand, upon which the arches were turned; to carry off this sand, an opening was made  
through

through the foundation wall near the north east corner; but this passage is now closed up. Whoever examines the dimensions of these vaults and compares them with the superincumbent castle, will soon have reason to conjecture that there are other places of the like kind, yet undiscovered: for the present take up but a little part of the area contained within the foundation walls, and the original descent into these vaults is still hidden.

Between the stairs, by which we descend into these vaults, and the window in the south wall, is a well, now arched over; at the time of doing which, the workmen whose curiosity tempted them to descend, discovered about half-way down, an arched passage, into which they introduced a pole. This passage tended towards the south, and it could have been wished, they had been permitted to explore it.

Opposite to the stairs which lead down to these vaults, and in the west wall of the castle, is a large nich; in which, one James Parnell, a quaker, by persecution and inhuman treatment,

ment, ended his days; blameless, except in a too strenuous opposition to the power which worked his ruin.

A little further than the stairs which descend to the vault, is a large area which was formerly enclosed with a roof, and divided by a wall running north and south. This space included, upon its different floors, the principal apartments of the castle, and a gallery inclosed between the wall that runs across the whole area, and that which is demolished. At the south end of the gallery, upon the ground floor, is a strong arch'd room, which receives its scanty portion of light through a small aperture in the south wall of the castle. This miserable hold, as tradition says, was the last lodging of sir Charles Lucas and sir George Lisle, and if any place ought to receive veneration and respect, this has an eminent claim to it; as, dreary and comfortless as it is, it was the final resting place of two men, whose loyalty and fidelity were unshaken, and whose calmness at the approach of death, although presented to them with all its harshness

hardships by their unrelenting enemy, forsook them not even in their latest hour.

At the further end of the wall which divides this area from another, is a door above and below, which led into apartments that filled the space between the east wall of the castle and the gallery. At the south end of this space, in the south east tower upon the ground floor, is a strong arched room, the walls of which are of extraordinary thickness. In the south west tower is the grand staircase, which is circular, arched above, and built of stone. Ascending this staircase, we arrive at a modern room used as a library. Upon the left in the south west tower is a small room which has been enlarged with great labour beyond its original dimensions.

Proceeding along an arcade of modern work which runs along the north wall of the library we arrive at the chapel, the entrance of which from its being awkwardly fixed at one corner does not seem to be the ancient one. On entering the chapel, which is a ve-

nerable piece of ancient architecture, the beauty of its proportions strike the eye, notwithstanding the massiveness of its construction. It is arched above, and receives its light through five windows, two of which have been greatly enlarged; but the three at the east end, which remain nearly in their original state, will serve to give an idea of the portion with which it was illumined. The altar which was placed with great propriety in the centre of the arched extremity, where the rays of light from the three eastern windows met in a point, received the greater part of the small allotment; and with the surrounding obscurity, aided by the solemnity of choral service, must have produced an effect wonderfully striking.

In the north east and north west towers, upon the same floor with the chapel, are small rooms or recesses; and in the latter is also a stair-case, which descends from the upper part of the tower, and terminates at the first floor. At the foot of these stairs, in the north wall of the castle, is a sally port, (now closed up)  
which

which opened upon an abutment of the north west tower, from whence a descent was made by a ladder. This sally port, which is nine feet wide, and the great door in the south wall, are the only original entrances into the castle; and the use of the former, as well as the stairs which descend to it, seems to have been that in case an enemy had been in possession of the principal stair-case in the north west tower, and were forcing an entrance into the rooms upon the first floor, the besieged might retire from the walls above, and withdraw from a place no longer tenable. How this could be effected with secrecy when the castle had been invested, is not easy to discover; if it might not have been by some subterranean passage: which as not any such has been yet discovered, was probably never opened; or, as it must have been a secret of the last consequence, known to any, except the original constructors of the building, and those who had the government of it.

Returning to the principal stair-case in the north east tower, and ascending another flight

of stairs we arrive at what was the second floor. The walls of this story, of which but a very small part remains, were only nine feet thick. The dome which covers the staircase; the passage formed upon the west and north wall of the castle, as well as the small room upon the summit of the north east tower, are all of modern construction. The great door-way in the north wall, and the small port in the east wall, are likewise modern, and have been formed with great labour, by enlarging a narrow window in each place. Several of the windows have also with no less labour, been enlarged; for in their original state, but a very scanty portion of light could have found an entrance into the interior apartments. The peculiar construction of these windows, so intirely different from any in modern buildings, are worthy observation. An arched nich, about three feet deep formed the inner opening of the window, in the back of which nich, another of less dimensions, gradually decreasing in breadth, penetrated about seven feet further, at the extreme end of which a narrow aperture about eight inches wide, lined

lined with hewn stone, was made through the remaining thickness of the wall. From the floor of the rooms an ascent was made the depth of these niches, to the narrow part of the window, by a small flight of stairs.

Upon the south and west sides the castle was encompassed by a strong wall, in which were two gates; and upon the north and east by a strong rampart of earth. This rampart is thrown upon a wall of greater antiquity than the castle; which circumstance adds weight to those records, which make this to have been the residence of Coel.

Whoever was the first proprietor of the castle, it soon came into the hands of the kings of England. The empress Maud made a grant of it to Alberic de Vere, ancestor of the de Veres earls of Oxford. It was afterwards granted by King John to Stephen Harengood; and by Henry the 3d to Guido de Ruperforti, or Rochford. By Edward the 1st, it was granted to John de Burgh, soon after to Richard de Holbrook and in a very short space

Laurence de Staccario, sheriff of Essex, for the county gaol. Edward the 3d granted it to Robert de Benhall, knt, and Henry the 4th to his son the duke of Lancaster. By Henry the 6th it was granted to Margaret his queen, and by Edward the 4th to sir John Howard, knt. By queen Mary to Antony Kemp, esq. and by Elizabeth to Henry Mackwilliam, esq. By James the 1st to sir John Stanhope and his son, and by Charles the 1st to James Hay earl of Carlisle, from whom it has passed, through the hands of several private persons, to its present possessors.

In the intervals of time between these several grants, governors or constables were appointed by the king.—The following is a list of such as can be found upon record.

HENRY II. Hubert de St. Clare.—Of this Hubert, the following circumstance is learned from John Stowe.—“In a certain assaige at Bridgenorth, against Hugh de Mortemere, Anno 1165, when the king (Henry II.) was shot  
at

at by one of the enemies, a valiant man Hubert de St. Clare, constable of Colchester, did thrust himself betwixt the king and the danger of the stroke, and so received death for him; whose only daughter the king taking into his custody, he gave her in marriage to William de Langvale, with her father's inheritance."

RICH. I.	}	William de Lanvallei,
JOHN.		
1215		William de Lanvallei, the son,
		Hubert de Burgh.
1252		Stephen de Segrave.
1265		Thomas de Clare.
1274		William de Wayland.
1406		William Dych.
1419		William Bardulph.
1428		John Exeter, and Jacolet Germaine.
1485		Thomas Kendall.
1509		John de Vere, earl of Oxford.
1541		Sir Thomas, afterwards 1d. Darcy.
		1599

1599 Sir John Stanhope.

The castle, with the bailey, is extra-parochial, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the burgh; and anciently, the town was feudatory to the castle, by rents, duties, and services: an exemption from which was purchased of queen Elizabeth, and confirmed by parliament, in the beginning of her reign.

### W A L L S.

By whom, or at what time, the walls of Colchester were originally built, no certain account can be gained; yet from the materials used in their construction, and particularly from the brick and cement discernable in the internal parts of the ruins, there can be little if any doubt, but that they were first erected by Roman hands. There can be but little credit given to the mask of antiquity which upon a slight inspection seems worn by these ruins, the facings and repairs which the external parts of them continually stood in need of, from their erection to the final destruction of them in 1648, renders it impossible

ble to discover the era in which they were first built, by any other means than an examination of the inner parts of the masonry.

The form in which these walls are erected is a parallelogram having its longest sides upon the north and south. They are in compass 3077 yards (near a mile and three quarters) and inclose an area of 118 acres, 1 rood, and 22 perches.

In these walls, which are from seven to ten feet, and in some places of a greater thickness, were anciently four gates.—1. Head, Hæted, or Haved gate,—*Porta Capitalis*.—2. North gate.—3. East gate.—4. St. Botolph's or South gate.—The first and third of these gates are entirely taken down, and the top taken off the second:—the fourth only, remains standing.

There were also three posterns.—1. The West postern, in the west wall.—2. Schere gate, fouth Scherde, or South postern.—3. Rye, Rhee, or Rea gate,—i. e. the River

**River gate, anciently called North, or King's Scherde.**—The two first of these have been widen'd, and the third has been long since pulled down.

Upon the south, these walls were strengthened by several bastions, and upon the west, by a balkon, or small fort, anciently called Colkyng's castel, or king Coel's castle, the remains of which, being arches of Roman brick, carry marks of an high antiquity. For additional security there were deep ditches upon the west and north sides, in places most liable to attack,

These walls underwent a repair as early as the year 921, by Edward the elder; and in the reigns of succeeding kings, great care, as well as much expence, was bestowed by the burgeses of Colchester in the support of a defence, which the frequency of foreign invasion, and the still greater frequency of domestic and civil broil, made so necessary to their preservation: insomuch that the great expence procured to the burgeses, a grant from

from Richard II. of two messuages four acres of land and the advowson of the hospital of the Holy Cross, and likewise, at different times, an exemption from sending members to parliament.

## MEDALS and COINS.

As Colchester was undoubtedly the ancient Camulodunum, and the residence, occasionally of Cunobiline, it might reasonably be expected that a large series of the coins of that king, and other British princes, would have been formed from hence: but when we reflect upon the value British coins bear amongst antiquaries, the care with which they are kept, and the obscurity that often attends them, it will not appear extraordinary; as they have a far greater value among the curious than gold†, seldom pass from the possession of one to that of another, and are almost if not totally unintelligible to a moderate proficient in the knowledge of medals.

† A copper coin of Cunobeline has been known to sell for 3l. 3s.

So it becomes rare that they are associated together in any number by the more knowing antiquary, if they have the luck to escape neglect and abandonment by the less skilful.

The coins of Cunobiline however that are described in the following list, are amongst the number that found their way into collections where they were known and preserved. Part of their number was discovered at Colchester, and although it is not known from whence the remainder, which is taken from Camden, was first collected, yet as all the coins contained in it bear either the image of Cunobeline, or superscription of Camulodunum, they have a manifest claim not to be passed unnoticed.

The medals and coins of the Romans that have been found at Colchester, are so very numerous, as almost to warrant a belief that they were, by that people, purposely strewed about to perpetuate the glory of their conquests; but as this was not the case, the immense quantity already discovered in every  
part

part of the wide extent upon which Colchester is situated, and which receives daily augmentation from the same source, carry a full and clear conviction of the magnitude of its ancient state, and of a long residence of the Roman people: for not only a coin here and there in the æra of the upper or lower Roman empire have come to light, but many a series from the time of the Roman invasion of Britain, to their final departure.

The cabinet of the late earl of Oxford was chiefly furnished from hence, and the very large collections of Mr. Gray and Mr. Morant (from the latter of whose collections the following specimen is chiefly selected) were begun and completed here with very little assistance from other quarters.

N. B. — *au* denotes the golden medals; *s* silver ones;

*Æ* large brass; *æ* middle or small brass.

† denotes the most valuable, or uncommon.

## BRITISH.

A British gold coin, or of electrum. On one side a horse coarsely done; under his belly

a star, 3 dots over his head, and a circle both before and behind him, with 3 dots in each.

† r. Two half moons, with 3 dots on each side of them.

### CUNOBILINE.

1. au. CVNOB. A horse galloping.

2. r. CAMV. With an ear of corn.

3. æ. CVNOB. REX. Cunobiline's head.

† r. A horse feeding under him. . . MV.

4. a. Cunobiline's head without inscription.

r. A Pegasus, or winged horse.

5. cvn. Cunobiline's head.

r. A man on horseback, under him; CAM.

6. æ. cvno. Within a laurel crown.

r. CAMV. Under a horse, walking, extremely well done.

7. æ. cvno. Under a sphynx: (a sphynx was the impression of the seal of Augustus, and therefore placed with propriety by Cunobiline upon his own coins.)

r. A man standing, with a dart or spear in his left hand.

8. æ. Within a laurel wreath, upon a label, cvno.

r. A

r. An horse prancing, under him CAMV.

*The following coins of Cunobiline, are taken from Camden.*

8. æ. The head of Janus, underneath in a label, CVNO.

r. A dog sitting, underneath in a label, CAMV.

—As in the time of Cunobiline the Britains began to emerge from barbarism, it is probable that the head of Janus was used as a symbol of that event.—Janus is said to have changed barbarity into humanity; and therefore was represented with two faces, as having in effect changed the same visage into another form. Or it might refer to the shutting the temple of Janus by Augustus at Rome in the time of Cunobiline.

9. au. An horse galloping, under him a ring, CVNO.

r. An ear of corn. CAMV.

10. æ. A head of a woman or young man, CVNO.

r. A sphynx sitting, TASCIO.

11. æ. The head of Cunobiline, CAMV.

r. A winged genii sitting, before him a ring, CVNO.

12. æ. *The head of Cunobiline with a helmet*  
on. CVNOBELINE.

r. *A boar, with 3 pieces of money,* TASCIO  
NOVAN.

13. æ. *The head of a woman,* TASC. VANIT.

r. *A man sitting and playing upon the lyre,*  
CVNOBELI . . .

14. æ. *An head armed.*

r. *A sphynx or grotesque figure, under it,*  
CAM.

15. æ. *The head of Cunobiline,* CVNOBILINE.

r. *An horse galloping, over him a crescent.*

16. æ. *Within a laurel wreath, upon a label,*  
CVNO.

r. *A Pegasus, under him* TASC.

17. æ. *The head of Cunobiline,* CVNOBILIN.

r. *A figure sitting, holding,* TASCIO.

18. æ. *An head.* TASC. NOVANE.

r. *A figure sitting, playing upon a lyre,*  
CVNOBE . . .

19. *The head of Cunobiline,* CVNOBILIN.

r. *An horse galloping, under him,* TASCIO.

20. æ. *A British soldier armed, and with a*  
*club on his shoulder,* CVN.

r. *A label between two rings, upon it,* CVN.  
CONSULAR

## CONSULAR.

1. a. ANTON. IMP. III. The head of Antony.

r. PONT. III. VIR. Two hands joined.

2. a. A winged head crowned with laurel, behind it a trident and a bird.

r. A Genii in a quadriga, driving furiously.

2. a. An head, behind it S. C. before it N.

r. A winged Genii in a quadriga. Ex-  
ergue . . Æ. s.

Julian Family.

1. The head of Mercury, with a wing on the top, behind it a trident, and the sign of an ox; without inscription.

r. A victory in a triumphal car, drawn by four horses, under it IVLI BURSIO. Above

AVGVSTVS

Julian Family.

1. The head of liberty: behind it, LIBERTAT.

r. The Rostra, and above PALIANVS.

J. CAESAR.

The Emperor in a triumphal chariot, drawn by four horses. In the exergue

AVGVSTVS

A victory standing on the prow of a ship.

ship.

## M. ANTONIVS.

1. a. The head of Antony, and behind it a lituus, denoting his augurate:—without inscription.

IIIVIR R. P. C. The head of the sun, or, Osiris, whose deity M. Antony assumed in Egypt.

2. ar. A Roman galley, ANT. AVG. IIIIVIR R. P. C.

r. Two legionary standards. LEG. V.

## M. AGRIPPA.

1. æ. M. AGRIPPA M. P. COS. III. The head of Agrippa, with a corona rostrata.

r. Neptune naked, holding a dolphin in his right hand, and a trident in the left. S. C.

## AUGUSTUS.

1. 2. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE.

P. C. ET L. CAESARES AVGVSTI D. COS. DESIG. PRINC. IVVENT.

\* Caius and Lucius in their togas, each a hasta pura in his hand, with the badges

of

of their pontifical and augural offices, and two shields between them. s. brass. 17

2. a. AVGVSTVS DIVI F. L. 1814. 17

r. An ox pushing with his horns. IMP. X.

3. æ. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. 1814. 17

r. ROM. ET AVG. An altar or temple with two trophies. 1814. 17

4. a. The head of Augustus crowned with laurel, without inscription. 1814. 17

r. IMP. CAESAR. The Columna rostrata, with the figure of Augustus on the top. 1814. 17

5. æ. The head of Augustus. STVS PATER. 1814. 17

r. A female figure sitting. S. C. 1814. 17

6. æ. The head of Augustus. DIVVS AVG. 1814. 17

r. The Roman Eagle. S. C. 1814. 17

TIBERIUS.

1. a. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG. FI AVGVSTVS. 1814. 17

r. PONTIF. MAXIM. Livia, sitting on an altar. 1814. 17

DRUSUS.

1. æ. NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR GERMANICVS 1814. 17

IMP. 1814. 17

2. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. IMP. 1814. 17

\* A

9. A female figure sitting, holding in her right hand a laurel branch, and in her left a sceptre. Exergue: S. C.

# ANTONIA DRUSI.

2. ANTONIA AVGVSTA.

7. A figure veil'd, standing, holding a patera in her right hand. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.—S. C.

The like in great brass.

# GERMANICUS.

1. æ. Germanicus in a quadriga: in the field of the medal, GERMANIC. CAESAR.

r. Germanicus in a military robe, stretching forth his right hand, having an ensign in his left. In the field... GNIS RE-  
CEP.—VICTI GERM. S. C.

2. æ. The head of Germanicus A. CAESAR  
AVG. GERMANICVS PON. TRI. P. P. P. P.

r. Illegible.

# C. CALIGULA.

1. æ. C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS P. M. TR.

P. P. Vesta sitting, holding a patera in her right hand. Exergue: P. P. P. P.

A \*

r. A

r. A temple, with an altar, ox, &c. and three persons going to offer sacrifice; being a representation of the temple begun by Tiberius, and finished by Caligula, in honor of Augustus. s. c. VO. AVG.

2. Æ. C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POTVS

r. NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES. Two figures on horseback.

3. Æ. ———

r. Vesta sitting, over her head, VESTA. S. C.

# TIB. CLAUDIUS.

1. Æ. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.

r. Pallas lifting up her right hand, holding a spear in her left.

2. Æ. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. The Roman modius, or bushel.

† r. TR. P. COS. II PON. MAX.

3. Æ. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. IMP.

r. CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTAE. Pallas armed, lifting up her right hand, and holding a spear in her left.

ACTUM

4. Æ.

4. æ. Another.  
 5. r. Pallas armed, holding a shield in her left, and a dart in her right hand.  
 6. r. Another.

r. CERES AVGVSTA. In the exergue s. c.  
 A woman sitting, holding ears of corn in her right hand, and a burning torch in her left.

6. æ. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGVSTVS. M. TR. P. IMP.

r. CONSTANTIA AVGVSTI, s. c.  
 Pallas armed holding a spear in her left hand, and lifting up her right.

7. æ. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

r. s. c. A figure lifting up her right hand, and holding a shield with her left.

8. æ. TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

r. LIBERTAS AVGVSTA. A slave shaking off his chains.

## NERO.

1. 2. NERO CLAVD. DIVI F. CAES. AVGVSTVS. GERM.

IMP. TR. P. COS. The heads of Nero and

Agrippina.

- r. AGRIP. AVGVSTI DIVI CLAVD. NERONIS CAES.

MATER

MATER EX S. C. The emperor sitting in a car drawn by four elephants, and holding an hasta pura; by him sits his mother holding a legionary ensign.

2. AU. IMP. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

r. SALVS. A goddess sitting, and holding a patera in her right hand.

3. Æ. IMP. NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P.

r. ROMA S. C. Rome sitting on spoils, holding a victory in her right hand.

4. Æ. NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AV. GER. P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.

r. The same as the former.

5. Æ. IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG. P. MAX. TR. P. P. P.

r. SECURITAS AVGVSTI. A figure sitting, supporting her head with her right hand, and holding a spear in her left. An altar with a fire before her.

6. Æ. IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG. P. MAX. TR. P. P. P.

r. A winged genii, holding a label in his hand; upon it, S. P. Q. R. in the field of the medal, s. c.

7. **Æ. IMP. NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. MAX.**  
TR. P. PP.

1. **GENIO AVGVSTI.** The god genius standing at an altar, with a patera in his right hand, and a cornucopia in his left.

### SER. SULPITIUS GALBA.

1. **Æ. IMP. SER. GALBA AVG.**

r. S. P. Q. R.

OB.

c. within an oaken crown.

2. **Æ. GALBA CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P.** The head of Galba.

r. **LIBERTAS PVBLICA S. C.** The figure of liberty.

### OTHO.

1. **Æ. The head of Otho . . . . OTHO CAESAR AVG.**

r. A winged victory with a palm branch and wreath. **VICTORIA OTHONIS.**

### VITELLIUS.

1. The head of Vitellius, **VITELLIVS GERMAN. IMP. TR. P.**

r. A female figure, sitting. **CONCORDIA.**

2. **Æ.**

2. a. VITELLIVS GERM. IMP. AVG. TR. P.

r. LIBERTAS RESTITVTA, Liberty standing, holding a cap in her right hand, and a spear in her left.

# FLAV. VESPASIAN.

1. æ. The head of Vespasian. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG. P.

r. A figure sacrificing. PAX AVG. S. C.

2. æ. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG. COS. III.

r. Fortune holding a rudder. FORTUNAE REDVCI.

3. IMP. CAES. VESP. AVG. P. M. COS. III. CONS.

r. A figure sitting. SALVS AVG.

4. æ. IMP. CAES. VESP. AVG. COS. . . . , P. P.

r. A female figure. FIDES PVBLICA.

5. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG.

r. CAESAR AVG. F. COS. AVG. CAESAR F. P. R.

The heads of Titus and Domitian; the first of whom was consul, and the latter prætor with his father.

6. a. Another.

r. The prow, or beak of a Roman galley; above it a large star.

7. a. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG.

r. JVDÆ

- r. JVDAE. A woman mourning under a trophy.
8. a. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG.  
r. A sow and pigs. Exergue, IMP.
9. Æ. VESPASIAN AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS.  
r. ROMA S. C. A figure standing.
10. æ. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. P. P.  
r. FIDES PVBLICA. S. C. A figure in a stola standing, holding a patera in the right hand, and a cornucopia in the left.
11. a. IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. III.  
r. SECVRITAS AVGVSTA. Exergue, s. c.  
A figure sitting, holding her head down.
12. a. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG.  
r. A figure standing
13. æ. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. III.  
r. A figure sacrificing. PAX. AVG. S. C.
14. æ. Another.  
r. The Roman eagle, on a globe.
15. æ. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. VIII.  
r. FORTVNA REDVCI.
16. a. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS.  
r. Two goats between two globes.

# TITUS VESPASIAN.

1. æ. The head of Titus. T. CAESAR IMP.  
AVG. F. TR. P. COS. V. CENSOR.

r. A figure sitting under a palm tree. IV-  
DAE CAPTA. ,

2. a. IMP. TITVS CAES. VESP. . . . . VG. P. M.

r. A trophy, between two captives bound.  
. . . . MP. XV. COS. VIII. P. P.

3. a. T. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. PON. TR. P. COS.  
VI. CENSOR.

r. ROMA. [A medallion.]

4. a. T. CAESAR VESPASIAN.

r. ANNONA AVG. A figure sitting.

5. a. IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AVG. P. M. COS.  
VII. TRIB. POT.

r. SALVS. AVG. S. C. The goddess Salus  
sitting, holding a patera in her right hand.

6. a. T. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG.

r. PONTIFEX TR. POT. A figure sitting,  
holding a flower in her right hand, and a  
spear in her left.

7. a. IMP. T. CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG. P. M.

r. TR. POT. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. P. P.  
† A trophy with two captives.

8. Æ. TI. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. PON. TR. P.  
COS. VI. CENSOR.

R

r. ROMA

r. ROMA. S. C. A goddess standing, holding a little victory in her right hand, and a spear in her left.

9. æ. T. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. TR. P. QOS.

r. † VICTORIA NAVALIS. S. C. A winged victory.

# DOMITIAN.

1. æ. The head of Domitian. IMP. CAES.

DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XII. CENS. PERP.

r. A female figure crowned with laurel, and wrapped up in a stola, AETERNITAT. AVGVSTI. S. C.

2. Æ. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XV. CENS. PERP.

r. A figure sitting with a victory in its right hand, and an hasta pura in its left. . . . . VICTORI. Exergue. S. C.

3. æ. IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. In the middle S. C.

r. No inscription. A rhinoceros, with a double horn.

4. a. CAESAR AVG. F. DOMITIANVS. COS. VI.

r. PRINCEPS INVENTVTIS. The goddess Salus standing and leaning against a pillar.

5. a. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P. M.  
TR. P. VIII.

r. IMP. XXI. COS. XIII. CENS. P. P. P. Pal-  
las with a thunderbolt,

6. æ. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS.  
XII. CENS. PERP. P. P. The emperor's head  
with a radiated crown.

r. FORTVNAE AVGVSTI. Fortune standing,  
with a cornucopia in her left hand.

7. æ. CAESAR AVG. FIL. DOMITIANVS COS. V.  
r. A female figure in thin drapery, repre-  
senting hope. s. c.

8. a. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P. M.  
TR. P. . . .

r. A figure sitting, PONTIF. MAXIM.

9. a. The same.

r. Pallas armed, lifting up a spear. IMP.  
XII. COS. XI. CENS. P. P. P.

10. æ. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS.  
XVII. CENS. PERP.

r. VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. A military figure  
walking, with a spear in the right hand.

11. æ. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS.  
XII. CENS. PERP. P. P.

r. MONETA AVGVSTI. s. c. A figure stand-  
ing, being the goddess Moneta.

## C. NERVA.

1. a. The head of Nerva. IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN AVG. GERM. . . .  
r. A figure in a stola, standing by an altar.  
COS. II. S. C.
2. a. IMP. CAES. NERVA AVG. GER. DAC.  
r. IMP. II. COS. III. P. P. Fortune sitting, holding a rudder in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left. Exergue. FORT. RED.
3. Æ.—RVA CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS.  
r. † VEHICVLATIONE ITALIAEREMISSA. Two mules.
4. The same in middle brass.
5. Æ. IMP. NERVA CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. P. M.  
r. A figure sitting.

## TRAJAN.

1. IMP. TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P.  
r. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Jupiter naked with a thunderbolt in his hand; a small figure standing under it.
2. a. IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P.

E. COS.

**F. COS. V. P. P.—PRINC.** A figure in a toga, standing, and holding a caduceus in her right hand.

3. **Æ. IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG. GER. DAC.**

**F. PARTHICO P. M. TR. P. S. P. Q. R.** Mars holding a spear in his right hand, and spoils in his left.

4. **Æ. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DA.**

**F. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI S. C.** The emperor on horseback, holding a dart in his right hand.

5. **Æ. ——— O AVG. GER. DAC.**

**F. ARABIA.**

6. **Æ. ———**

**F. PROVIDENTIA AVG. S. P. Q. R. S. C.** A figure in a stola, standing, her left hand leaning on a pillar, and her right stretched over a globe.

7. **Æ. ———**

**F. LIBERALITAS AVGVST.** The emperor standing, holding in his right hand a corn measure, and in his left, a cornucopia.

8. **Æ. IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. R. P.**

**F. S. P.**

- P. S. P. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. S. C.** A figure sitting, holding a patera in her right hand; an altar with a serpent before her.
9. **Æ. † — COS. V. P. P. Exergue ALIMITAL.**  
r. The emperor in his toga, standing; giving with his left hand ears of corn to a little image standing before him.
10. **æ.** The same.  
r. A woman standing, holding a cornucopia in her left hand, and a figure in her right hand.
11. **æ.** The same.  
r. Rome sitting on a heap of spoils, with a victory in her right, and a spear in her left hand. **S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Exergue S. C.**
12. **æ. TRAJANO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P.**  
r. **S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.** The Columna Trajana.
13. **æ. IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN. — OPTIMO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P.**  
A head surrounded with rays.
- P. PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI S. P. Q. R. S. C.**
14. **æ. IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN. AVG. GERM.**  
14. **æ.**

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. A figure standing near a palm tree.

15. æ. ———

• I. PARTHICO COS. VI. Emergue FOR. RED.

## HADRIAN.

1. Æ. IMP. CAES. TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG. P. M. &c. The emperor's head.

I. RESTITVTORI ORBIS TERRARVM. The emperor giving his right hand to a figure kneeling on one knee, crowned with towers, and having a globe on her left knee.

2. a. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P.

I. AFRICA. A figure sitting, with a cornucopia in her left hand, a fistrum in her right hand, and an elephant's proboscis on her head.

3. a. IMP. CAES. HADRIANVS AVG. The emperor's head bare.

I. † PONT. MAX. Britannia standing. Emergue BRITANNIA. A didrachm.

4. a. IMP. CAESAR. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS AVG.

I. P. M. TR. X. COS. III. A figure in a stola standing by an altar, holding a patera in her right hand.

5. Æ

5. Æ. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS.

r. cos. s. c. A figure sitting, holding in her right hand a palladium, or a cornucopia.

6. æ. IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG.

r. Fortune standing, with a rudder in her hand. Exergue, FORT. RED.

7. æ. IMP. CAES. TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG.

r.† ———cos. III. Exergue, BRITANNIA  
s. c. A woman sitting.

8. a. HADRIANVS.

r. The emperor stretching out his left hand, a figure kneeling, with a rabbit before his feet. RESTITVTORI HISPANJAE.

9. a. IMP. CAES. HADRIANVS AVG.

r, P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Exergue, SALVS  
AVG. The goddess Salus sitting.

10. a. ———

r. An eagle, being his consecration medal.

11. a. IMP. CAES. P. AEL. HADRIANVS AVG.

r. TR. POT. XIII. COS. III. Fortune standing with a rudder in her right hand, and in her left ears of corn.

12. a. HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P.

r. A woman standing, holding ears of corn in her right hand, and a cup in her left.

JULIA

**JULIA SABINA:**

**I. R. SABINA AVGVSTA.**

r. **VENERI GENETRICE.** Venus in a pallium.

**2. R. SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANA AVG. P. P.**

r. **IVNONI REGINAE. S. C.** A figure standing, holding a patera in her right hand, and in her left a spear.

**3. The same, with Sabina's head finely dressed.**

r. A goddess sitting, holding a palladium in her right hand.

**4. R. SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG.**

r. **CONCORDIA AVG.** Exergue, s. c.

**5. A figure, holding a patera in her right hand, and leaning with her left on the god Terminus.**

r. Vesta sitting, holding a palladium in her right hand, and a staff or spear in her left.

**ANTONINVS PIVS.**

**I. R. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS.**

r. The emperor in a triumphal chariot drawn by four horses. . . . . Exergue  
COS. IIII.

2. a. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. XVIII.  
 r. † BRITANNIA COS. IIII. S. C. The figure  
 of Britannia sitting on a rock, on which  
 she leans with her left hand; a standard  
 and a shield before her.

3. a. ANTONINVS AVG. P. P. COS.

r. TR. POT. COS. IIII.

4. Æ. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. POT.  
 COS. III.

r. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. PII. F. The  
 head of Aurelius, the adopted son of An-  
 toninus.

5. Æ. † The head of Antoninus. ANTONI-  
 NVS AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. COS. III.

r. The head of Aurelius, the adopted son  
 of Antoninus. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG.

6. Æ. ANTONINVS AVG.

r. DACIA COS. II. The figure of a province.

7. Æ. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P.  
 S. C. The she wolf with Romulus and  
 Remus

8. a. ANTONINVS PIVS P. P. M. XVII. S. C.

r. TR. POT. XX. COS. IIII. Jupiter standing,  
 holding a thunderbolt in his right hand,  
 and

and a spear in his left.

9. a. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.

r. PON. MA. TR. XIII. COS. IIII. A figure sitting, with a cornucopia in her left hand.

10. a. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS.

r. COS. III. A thunderbolt upon a table.

11. æ. ANTONINVS PIVS P. P. TR. P. XVIII.

r. LIBERTAS COS. IIII. S. C. A figure standing, holding a cap in her right hand, and in her left, a rod.

12. æ. ———.

r. GENIVS POPVLI ROMANI. S. C. A genius standing, holding in his right hand a spear, and in his left a cornucopia.

13. Æ. DIVVS ANTONINVS.

r. CONSECRATIO. An eagle with wings expanded, standing on a globe.

14. a. DIVO ANTONINO. The head of Antoninus.

r. CONSECRATIO. An eagle with wings expanded.

15. a. DIVVS ANTONINVS.

r. CONSECRATIO. A funeral pile.

## GALERIA FAUSTINA.

### 1. 2. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA.

r. TEMPOR. FELIC. Faustina with several children about her.

### 2. 2. DIVA AVG. FAVSTINA.

r. AETERNITAS. A figure standing, holding up her garment in her right hand, and a flambeau in her left.

### 3. 2. DIVA FAVSTINA.

r. A female figure, veiling her head with a garment, and holding a globe in her right hand. AETERNITAS.

### 4. 2. DIVA AVG. FAVSTINA.

r. PIETAS AVG. A person standing by an altar, and offering sacrifice.

## M. AURELIUS ANTONINUS.

### 1. 2. The head of Aurelius, AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG. P. . . .

r. A female figure standing, with a palm branch in her right, and a cornucopia in her left hand. HILARITAS. S. C.

### 2. 2. IMP. C. AVRELIVS ANT. AVG.

r. PROVIDEN. DEOR. The god Genius offering a crown or garland to the emperor.

3. 2.

3. a. M. ANTONINVS AVG. TR. P. XXVI.  
r. IMP. VI. COS. III. A figure sitting, holding a spear in his left hand, and a victory in his right; a shield by his side.
4. Æ. ANTONINVS AVG.  
r. SYRIA. A woman with a tower on her head, holding a crown in her right hand, and in her left a cornucopia: a river at her feet.
5. a. AVRELIVS CAESAR. AVG. PII F. COS.  
r. PIETAS. Several pontifical instruments.
6. æ. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. TR. P. XXV.  
r. s. c. Rome with an helmet, sitting on spoils, holding a palladium in her right hand, and in her left a spear.
7. æ. AVRELIVS CAESAR. AVG. PII FIL.  
r. — P. III. COS. S. C. A figure with an helmet standing, stretching out the right hand, and holding a spear in the left, a shield behind.
8. Æ. M. ANTONINVS AVG. GERM. SARM. TR. POT.  
r. LIBERALITAS AVG. VII. IMP. The emperor standing, holding a congius or measure in

in his right hand, and a cornucopia in his left.

9. Æ. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. ARMENI-  
ACVS. P. M.

r. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. II. COS. III. The emperor in his helmet, and paludamentum; holding a spear in his right hand, and a shield in his left.

10. Æ. M. AVREL. ANTONINVS AVG. TR. P.  
XXXI.

r. FELICITAS AVG. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. S. C. A figure in a stola, standing, with a spear in the left hand, and a caduceus in the right. [A medallion].

11. æ. The head of Aurelius on one side; and the head of Antoninus Pius on the other.

## ANNIA FAUSTINA.

1. The head of Faustina: FAVSTINA AVG,  
PII AVG. FIL.

r. Venus standing, holding a globe in her right hand, and a speculum in her left.—

, VENVS.

2. Æ. M. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA.

r. HILARITAS. A woman holding a palm branch

branch in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left.

3. **Æ. FAVSTINA AVG. PII AVG. FIL.**

r. **FELICITAS. S. C.** A figure standing, holding a globe in her right hand.

4. **Æ. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA.**

r. **FECVNDITAS.** A figure standing, holding a spear in her left hand, and a little image in her right.

5. **Æ. FAVSTINA AVG.**

r. **TEMPOR. FELIC.** A woman standing, holding a child in each arm, with two others standing on each side of her.

**L. AURELIUS VERUS.**

1. **AVREL.**

r. **S. C.** The emperor joining hands with a woman, a star between them.

2. **Æ. IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. VERVS AVG.**

r. **FORT. RED. TR. POT. S. C.** Fortune sitting, holding an helmet in her right hand.

**ANNIA LUCILLA.**

1. **Æ. LVCILLIAE AVG. ANTONINI AVG. F.**

r. **HILARITAS. S. C.** A woman holding a palm branch in her right hand, and in her left a cornucopia.

2. **Æ. LVCILLA AVGVSTA.**

r. IVNO LVCINA. A figure in a stola, standing, and holding in her right hand a patera, and a spear in her left.

3. **Æ. LVCILLA AVGVSTA.**

r. FECVNDITAS AVGVSTA. Lucilla sitting, and having a child in her arms. [A medallion.]

4. **Æ. LVCILLAE AVG. ANTONINI AVG. F.**

r. IVNONI LVCINAE. A woman sitting holding a flower in her right hand, and a child in her left. [A medallion.]

**M. AUREL. ANT. COMMODUS.**

1. **Æ. The head of Commodus. . . . COMMODVS ANTONINI AVG.**

r. The emperor seated upon a tribunal; a figure with a cornucopia standing before him, another behind him with a hasta pura, and another ascending the tribunal with a congius.. . . . COS. II. . .

2. **Æ. L. AVREL. COMMODYSAVG. TR. P. IIII**

r. LIBERTAS AVG. IM. XXI. COS. P. P. S. C.  
A figure of Liberty.

3. **Æ. M. COMMODVS. . . .**

r. A

r. A figure sitting on a rock, holding a shield in her left hand. An emblem of Britain.

4. Æ. COMMODVS.

r. TR. P. IIII. COS. . . S. C. A figure standing, a globe at her feet.

5. a. L. AEL. AVREL. COMMODVS AVG. P. FEL.

r. A caduceus between two cornucopias.  
TEMP. FELIC. P . . . . M. TR. COS. VI.

CRISPINA AVGVSTA.

1. Æ. CRISPINA AVGVSTA.

r. LAETITIA. A figure standing, holding a crown in her right hand, and an helm on a globe in her left.

2. æ. CRISPINA AVGVSTA.

r. IVNO LVCINA. S. C. A figure standing, holding a patera in her right hand, and a spear in her left.

CLODIUS ALBINUS.

1. a. IMP. CAES. D. CLO. SEP. ALB. AVG.

r. PAX. AVG. CO.

2. æ. D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. AVG.

r. COS. A figure standing, holding a branch

T

in

in his right hand, and in his left a shield and spear.

# L. SEPT. SEVERUS PERTINAX.

1. Æ. L. SEPT. SEV. PERT.

r. s c. Mars holding a little victory in his right hand, and in his left a spear.

2. a. L. SEPT. SEV. AVG. IMP. XI. PART. MAX.

r. FORTVNAE AVGG. A figure standing, holding a cornucopia in her right hand, and a spear in her left. An altar before her.

3. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG.

r. P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. Hercules, encompassed with rays, carrying the lion's skin.

4. SEVERVS PIVS AVG.

r. FELICITAS PVBLICA. A figure standing, holding a caduceus in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left.

5. a. SEPT. SEV. AVG. IMP. XI. PART. MAX.

†r. IOVI CONSERVATORI. Jupiter, sitting, holding in his right hand a little victory, and a spear in his left.

6. a. SEVERVS AVG. PART. MAX.

r. A winged victory with a shield. VICTAE.

7. SEVERVS

7. a. SEVERVS PIVS AVG.  
r. The Emperor. FVNDATOR PACIS.
8. æ. ———  
r. PROPECTIO AVG. The emperor on horse-back, with a spear in his hand.
9. a. L. SEPT. SEV. AVG. IMP. XI. PART. MAX.  
r. FORTVNAE AVGG. A figure standing, holding a cornucopia in the right hand, and and a spear in the left. An altar before it.
10. a. SEVERVS PIVS AVG.  
r. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. A figure offering a sacrifice.
11. a. SEVERVS AVG. PART. MAX.  
r. MART. AVGG. Mars standing, holding a little victory in his right hand, and with his left leaning on a shield.
12. a. SEVERVS PIVS AVG.  
r. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. Jupiter naked, holding a spear in his left hand, and a thunderbolt in his right; underneath an eagle.

## JULIA PIA.

1. a. The head of Julia. IVLIA DOMNA  
AVG.  
†r. Venus leaning against a pillar holding

a globe in her right, and a palm branch in left hand. **VENERI VICTR.** This reverse occurs upon an antique gem of excellent workmanship.

2. 2. **IVLIA AVGVSTA.**

r. **IVNO.** Juno standing.

3. 2. Another.

r. A female figure, with an infant. **SAB-  
CVBI FELICITAS.**

4. 2. **IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG.**

†r. **LVNA LVCIFERA.** A didrachm.

5. 2. **IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG.**

r. **IVNO S. C.** Juno standing, a peacock before her.

6. 2. **IVLIA DOMNA AVG.**

r. ——— **VICT.**

7. 2. Another.

r. **VENERI VICT.** Venus standing, half naked.

8. 2. **IVLIA AVGVSTA.**

†r. **MATRI CASTRORVM.** A woman sitting, holding a globe in her right hand, and in her left a spear; at her feet military ensigns.

9. 2. Another, with the same inscription.

†r. **HILARITAS.** A woman standing, holding

a palm branch in her right hand; and a cornucopia in her left.

10. a. Another.

r. SAECVLI FELICITAS. A woman standing in the prow of a ship, with a child on her left arm.

11. a. Another.

r. CERERI FRVGIF.

12. a. Another.

r. PIETAS PVBLICA. A woman standing before an altar, with hands expanded.

13. a. Another.

r. PIETAS AVG. A person offering sacrifice.

14. Another.

r. MATER DEVM. Cybele sitting between two lions, with a tower'd crown on her head, holding a branch in her hand, and a spear transverse in her left; her left elbow resting on a crotalum.

## M. ANT. CARACALLA.

1. a. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.

r. Jupiter holding a globe in his right and a spear in his left. RECTORI ORB. . .

2. IMP. ANTONINVS AVG.

†r. IOVI

†r. IOVI CONSERVATORI. Jupiter standing naked, holding a thunderbolt in his right hand, and in his left a spear inverted; and an eagle at his feet, and two military ensigns behind him.

3. a. A. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.

r. FELICITAS PVBLICA. A figure standing in a stola, with a cornucopia in her left hand.

4. a. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.

r. P. M. TR. P. XI<sup>4</sup> III. COS. III. A figure sacrificing, holding a cornucopia in her left hand.

5. æ. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.

r. P. M. TR. P. . . . . S. C. A sea monster.

6. a. IMP. CAES. ANTONINVS AVG.

r. FIDES EXERCITVS. A figure sitting between two military ensigns.

7. IMP. ANTONINVS AVG.

r. VICTORIA AVG.

FULVIA PLAUTILLA.

1. a. PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA.

†r. CONCORDIA FELIX. Caracalla and Plautilla joining hands. The former in the cloak from whence his name was taken.

P. SEP.

**P. SEPTIM. GETA.**

**1. a. P. SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT.**

r. A figure with a cornucopia in her left, and a caduceus in her right hand. FELICITAS AVG.

**2. a. SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT.**

r. PART. MAX. M. Two captives sitting under a trophy.

**3. a. GETA CAES. PONTIF.**

r. FIDES PVBLICA.

**4. a. GETA CAES. PONT. COS.**

r. VOTA PVBLICA. The emperor sacrificing.

**5. a. P. SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT.**

r. PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. A person standing with spear in his left hand; behind him a trophy.

**M. AUREL. ANT. ELAGABALUS.**

**1. a. IMP. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.**

r. The emperor in priestly habiliments, sacrificing at an altar; above which is the sun. SACERD. DEI SOLIS ELAGAB.

**2. a. IMP CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS AVG.**

r. PONTIFEX MAX. TR. P. The figure of Rome with a helmet on, sitting, holding in  
her

her right hand a little victory, and a spear in her left.

3. a. ——— CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS AVG.

r. VICTOR. ANTONINI AVG. Victory with a laurel in her right hand, and in her left a palm branch.

4. a. IMP. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.

r. LIBERALITAS AVG. III. The emperor standing, holding a congius in his right hand, and in his left a cornucopia: a star at his feet.

5. a. IMP. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.

r. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P. The emperor naked, on his head a radiate crown; the sun, before him.

## JULIA PAULA.

1. a. IVLIA PAVLA AVG.

r. CONCORDIA.

## JULIA MAESA.

1. a. JVLIA MAESA AVG.

r. PVCIDITIA. A goddess sitting, holding a hasta pura in her left hand, and lifting up her right to her mouth.

JULIA

# **JULIA SOEMIAS.**

**a. . . . . SOEMIAS AVG.**

**r. VENVS CAELESTIS.** Venus standing, holding an apple in her right hand, and a spear in her left,

# **M. AUREL. SEVERUS ALEXANDER.**

**1. a. IMP. C. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXAND. . . . AVG,**

**r. LIBERALITAS AVG.** A figure standing, holding a cornucopia in the left hand, and a tessera in the right.

**2. a. The same inscription as the former;**

**r. P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. Mars** walking.

**3. a. IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG.**

**r. A female figure scattering fruits, ABUNDANTIA AVG.**

# **JULIA MAMAEA.**

**1. a. The head of Julia Mamaea. IVLIA MAMAEAE AVG.**

**r. A female figure standing, holding a patera in her right hand, and an hasta pura in her left. VESTA,**

**2. æ. IVLIA MAMAEAE AVGVSTA.**

**r. A figure standing, FELICITAS AVG, S. C,**

**U**

**3. Æ.**

3. **Æ. IVLIA MAMAEA AVGVSTA.**

r. **VENVS FELIX.** Venus sitting, and holding a little image in her right hand.

**C. JUL. MAXIMINVS.**

1. 2. **IMP. MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG.**

r. ———**TATI AVG.**

2. **Æ. MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG. GERM.**

r. **PAX AVGVSTI S. C.** A figure standing holding in her right hand an olive branch, and in her left a spear inverted.

**M. ANT. GORDIANVS.**

1. **æ. The head of Gordian. IMP. CAES. ANT. GORDIANVS AVG.**

r. Jupiter standing naked, with a thunderbolt in his right hand, and a spear in his left: under the thunderbolt, stands a small figure. **IOVI CONSERVAT. . . .**

2. **IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AVG.**

r. **P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P** A female figure in a stola, the hair tied behind, standing at an altar, with a patera in her right hand, and a hasta pura in her left.

3. **a. The same.**

r. **IOVI STATORI.** Jupiter standing half naked,

ked, a thunderbolt in his left hand, and a spear in his right.

## GORDIANUS II.

2. IMP. CAESAR ANT. GORDIANVS AVG.

r. PAX AVG. S. C. A figure of peace standing.

## GORDIANUS III.

2. IMP. GORDIANVS PIVS FEL. AVG.

r. IOVI STATORI. Jupiter standing, naked, with a spear in his right hand, and a thunderbolt in his left.

## M. JULIUS PHILIPPUS.

2. IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG.

r. ROMAE AETERNAE. A person sitting, holding a spear in her right hand, and a victory in her left.

## M. JUL. PHILIPPUS F.

1. ♂. IMP. PHILIPPVS AVG.

r. A lion. SAECVLARES A.

2. 2. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS CAES.

r. SAECVLARES AVGG. An altar.

3. 2. IMP. PHILIPPVS AVG.

r. FIDES EXERCITVS. A soldier with a legionary

gionary ensign in his left hand, and a manipulus in his right.

## VOLUSIANUS.

1. a. IMP. CAES. C. VIB. VOLVSIANVS AVG.

r. FELICITAS PVBL. A figure standing, holding a caduceus in his right hand, and a cornucopia in his left.

2. a. IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG.

r. PAX AVGG. The figure of peace standing.

3. æ. IMP. AEMILIANVS PIVS FEL. AVG. The emperor's head with a radiate crown.

r. DIANA VICTRIX. Diana with a bow in her left hand, and an arrow in her right.

## P. LICINIUS VALERIANUS.

1. a. P. LIC. VALERIANOS P. F. AVG.

r. Apollo. APOLLINI CONSERVA.

2. a. IMP. C. P. LIC. V...

r. APOLLINI CONSERVA. A naked figure standing, with a branch in her right hand, and a helmet in her left.

3. a. ———. The head radiate.

r. RESTITVTO. A woman in a stola, presenting a crown to the emperor.

P. LICINIUS

**P. LICINIUS GALLIENUS.**

a. IMP. GALLIENVS AVG. GERM.

r. VIRTVS AVG.

**GALLIENUS.**

1. a. GALLIENVS P. F. AVG.

r. GERMANICVS MAXV. A trophy with two captives.

2. æ. GALLIENVS AVG.

r. APOLLONI CONS. AVG. A centaur shooting.

**SALONINA.**

1. a. SALONINA AVG.

r. JUNO. IVNO REGINA.

2. a. SALONINA AVG.

r. DEAE SEGETIAE. The goddess Segetia, or of corn, standing in a temple, with both hands extended.

3. a. SALONINA AVG.

r. IVNO VICTRIX.

**P. LIC. C. SALON. VALERIANUS.**

a. DIVO VALERIANO CAES.

†r. CONSECRATIO. An eagle carrying up the dead body.

**M. CASSIUS LATIENUS POSTUMUS.**

1. a. IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F. AVG.

r. A

r. A female figure. PAX AVG.

2. a. IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F.

r. A Roman galley. LAETITIA.

3. a. IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F. AVG.

r. HERC. DEVS ONIENSI. Hercules standing, holding a club in his right hand, and a lion's skin in his left.

### VICTORINUS.

æ. IMP. C. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG.

r. Apollo.

### M. A. CLAUDIUS.

a. CLAVDIVS.

r. An Eagle. CONSECRATIO.

### L. D. AURELIANUS.

æ. IMP. AVRELI. . . . .

r. Fortune. FORTVNAE REDVCI. Exerguet.

### TETRICUS.

æ. IMP. C. TETRICVS P. F. AVG.

r. A victory.

### PROBUS.

1. æ. IMP. C. M. AVR. PROBUS AVG.

r. The emperor between two legionary standards. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.

2. æ.

2. æ. IMP. C. PROBUS P. F. AVG.

r. VIRTUS AVG. A figure walking with a spear in his left hand.

## DIOCLETIAN.

2. IMP. DIOCLETIANVS P. F. AVG.

r. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI.

## CARAUSIUS.

1. æ. IMP. CARAVSIVS P. P. AVG.

r. PAX AVGGG, S. P. Exergue M. L. XXI.  
Peace standing with a branch in her right hand, and a transverse spear in her left

2. æ. IMP. CARAVSIVS P. AVG.

r. PROVIDENTIA AVG.

3. æ. IMP. CARAVSIVS AVG.

r. SALVS AVG.

4. æ. IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. The head of Carausius, with a helmet on, holding a spear transverse in his right hand:

r. SALVS PVBLICA. A man with a patera in his right hand, sacrificing. In the field of the medal, on one side of him, B, on the other, I.—Exergue MLXX.

## ALLECTUS.

1. æ. The head of Allectus. IMP. C. ALLEC-

TVS

TVS P. F. AVG.

r. PROVIDENTIA AVG. S. P. Exergue s. c.

2. æ. IMP. C. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG.

r. VIRTVS AVG. Q. L. A prætorian galley.

## MAXIMIAN.

1. æ. IMP. M. A. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG.

r. A genii with a patera in his right, and a cornucopia in his left hand, GENIO POP. ROM. Exergue. P. C. N.

2. æ. IMP. C. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG.

r. CONSERVATORES KART SVAE. A temple of six columns and a woman sitting in it, holding out fruits in each hand; denoting Karthage, which this emperor in some measure restored.

3. æ. MAXIMINIANVS NOB. CAES.

r. SACRA MONET. AVGG. ET CAES. NOST.

## MAGNENTIUS.

æ. D. N. MAGNENTIVS P. F. AVG.

r. Two victories holding a wreath, in it is inscribed VOT. V. MVLT. X.

## DECENTIUS.

1. æ. D. N. DECENTIVS NOB. CAES.

r. VIC-

r. VICTORIAE. D. D. N. N. AVG. ET CAES.  
VOT. V. MVLT. X.

2. æ. Another, with this reverse, SALVS D. D.  
N. N. AVGG. ET CAESS. TR. S. In the mid-  
dle X and P interlaced: and A. w. on the  
sides.

### CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS.

æ. FL. VAL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C.  
r. GLORIA EXERCITVS.

### HELENA.

- æ. FL. HELENA AVGVSTA.  
r. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. A person stand-  
ing with a branch in her right hand.

### CONSTANTINE the Great.

1. æ. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG.  
r. SOLI INVICTO COMITI. T. F. In the ex-  
ergue P L N. Apollo, or the sun, with a  
globe in his left hand.
2. æ. CONSTANTINVS AVG.  
r. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. An altar with  
a globe upon it; above the altar, 3 stars.  
On the side of the altar, VOTIS XX.
3. æ. DIVO CONSTANTINO. The emperor  
with his head veiled.

X

r. A

r. A person standing in a chariot, drawn by four horses, holding out his right hand, to a hand coming out of the heavens.

### CONSTANTIUS.

æ. D. N. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG.

r. A Roman soldier destroying his enemy; whose horse is fallen to the ground. FEL.  
TEMP. REPARATIO. In the exergue T. CON.

### ROME.

æ. An head with an helmet. VRBS ROMA.

r. The wolf, Romulus, and Remus; with three stars over them.

### CONSTANTINOPLE.

æ. An head with an helmet crowned with laurel. CONSTANTINOPOLIS.

r. A victory, standing on the prow of a ship.

TESSELATED

## TESSELATED PAVEMENTS, URNS, and other ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

To enumerate each particular remain of the Roman people that has been discovered at Colchester, would, were it possible to attain a knowledge of them, far exceed the limits assigned to the present description, and be an unnecessary exercise of the reader's patience. It will be sufficient to remark those which are singular in their kind, or can be easily referred to, as a testimony of their existence.

Sepulchral urns, with human bones and ashes in them, are daily discovered; as also lamps, rings, intaglia's, styles, chains, and many other things of the like nature.

A remarkable sepulchral urn, was taken up here some few years ago. It was a large vessel, made of thick coarse light clay, containing about twenty gallons. Within it was an urn of black earth, holding about two gallons, filled with ashes, two bottles of clay for incense, two clay lamps, one metal vessel for

ointment, and a speculum of polished metal, anciently used as a looking-glass.

In the year 1738, just within St. Botolph's gate were found several urns, a Roman lamp, some pieces of melted metal, and two coins of Domitian.

In the year 1753, in the large field, on the south side of the London road, was found a large urn twenty-two inches in diameter, two feet four inches deep, and containing about fourteen gallons; in it was a metal speculum.

The 24th of March, 1749 in a field, near the west end of the town, was found a leaden coffin; not lying east and west, but north east and south west. In it was a quantity of dust, and some small remains of a back bone, and skull. There lay near the head, two bracelets of jet, one plain and the other scalloped, and a very small and slender one of brass wrought, and four bodkins of jet. The coffin was cast or wrought all over with lozenges, in each of which was an escalop shell. Near it was  
found

found an urn, holding about a pint, in which were two coins of large brass; one of Antoninus Pius, and the other of Alexander Severus.

There is a Mosaic or tessellated pavement in the church-yard of St. Mary at the wall, of which pieces are frequently discovered, when graves are dug. It seems to have been a very large one, or rather more than one pavement; for the pieces that have been discovered are at a considerable distance from each other.

There is also a tessellated pavement in the field belonging to the rector of St. Mary's, on the north side of the parsonage, not many yards from the other.

There is also one in Berry-field, in the parish of St. James; the tessera are red, intermixed with many white ones, disposed in a star-like form.

Another was found on the south side of the Red Lion inn. A great quantity of the

pieces were preserved, and set in an arbour in one of the gardens belonging to that inn.

Another has been discovered just below the castle hills.

One was likewise discovered in Angel lane, together with an earthen urn, holding about a quart, and an urn of metal.

In the year 1748, another pavement was discovered in a garden of the house at the east end of the church of the Holy Trinity. It was composed of red tesserae, intermixed with white, but not in any regular order. The breadth of it was about three foot, and the length of it fifteen; but it was much damaged on its sides. In the earth which was flung up, was the bottom, and other fragments of a fine figured urn of earth; upon one of which fragments was represented the head of Jupiter. There was also found the bottom of another urn; and a coin of Constantine junior.

Near half of a very fine and elegant pavement was discovered, May 12, 1763, on the  
north

North side of the High-street in a garden belonging to the Falcon and Queen's head inn. It consists of a border of red tesserae, each about an inch square, inclosing lesser tesserae, of black, white, two reds, and yellow, disposed in a curious manner. A small building has been erected over it, to preserve it from the injuries of the weather.

Upon pulling down an ancient building standing near this place, supposed to be of Roman workmanship, another pavement was also discovered, but very much mutilated.

1. An urn of light yellow earth, nine inches and an half high, and seven inches and a half in diameter.
2. An urn of black earth having seven indentations or small niches around it, this urn is six inches and three quarters high, the mouth three inches, and the bottom one inch and an half in diameter.
3. An urn of dark brown earth, with similar indentations, about three inches high.
4. An urn of fine black earth, marked on the outside with a tool. This urn is about

four inches and three quarters high, and four inches in diameter.

5. An urn of fine black earth, two inches and three quarters in height.
6. A vessel of light yellow earth, seven inches high, and four inches and a half in diameter. Many others of the same size and pattern, were discovered at the same time this was found.
7. A vessel of light yellow earth, four inches and three quarters high, and three inches in diameter,
8. A vessel of light brown earth, about four inches high.
9. A patera or sacrificing vessel, of light yellow earth, about ten inches in diameter and four inches deep.
10. Another patera of the same kind of earth, having near its lip upon a label, MARTI-NVS,
11. A patera of fine red earth, glazed, six inches and an half in diameter and three inches deep.
12. A patera of fine red earth glazed, seven inches in diameter and two inches and an

an half deep. Upon a label in the inside,  
SATURNINI.

13. A cover of fine red earth, six inches and an half over, and three inches deep.
- 14. A fragment of an elegant vessel, of fine red earth, upon a label, B. L. VILONI.
15. Another fragment of a bottom of a vessel. Upon a label, CERIALI. M.
- 16 Another fragment of a vessel of fine red earth.
17. Another fragment of an elegant large vase of the same kind of earth. Upon it in a medallion is a dog hunting a lion.
- 18 Another fragment of a vessel of fine red earth:—upon it in a compartment a hare and a rabbit.
19. Another fragment of a vessel of the same kind of earth. This vessel was divided in compartments, in one of which is a gladiator; in another grotesque figures, with a dolphin under them.
20. Another fragment of a vessel of the same earth, having upon it, in a compartment, a victory.
21. Another

21. Another fragment of a vessel of the same earth, having upon in a compartment a Roman slinger.
22. Another fragment of a vessel of the same kind of earth,—having upon it in compartments, gladiator's fighting, and the wolf with Romulus and Remus.
23. A flask or bottle made of red earth, flat on one side and a little convex on the other. It is about 9 inches in height, and was found with five or six others of the same fashion, near Mile End heath in Colchester. One of them is preserved in the museum, late Sir Ashton Lever's, in Leicester house.
24. A lamp of red earth upon the under part of it are impressed the letters, F A B. Many other lamps of the same fashion have been discovered, both of metal and clay.
25. A glass vessel about four inches high.
26. A brass spoon, used in sacrificing.
27. Another, with a handle fashioned like a probe for the purpose of inspecting the entrails of the sacrifices.
28. An instrument of brass used also in sacrifices.

29. A mercury of brafs.
30. Another fmall mercury of brafs found  
near Lexden.
31. A fragment of another figure in brafs.
32. The foot of a ftatue of brafs, of very  
good workmanfhip, 2 inches long.
33. A fmall brafs head of a bull.
34. }
35. } Roman bracelets made of brafs.
36. }
37. }
38. A fibula of brafs.
39. A fragment of another.
40. A hook to faften the garment with.
41. A Roman pin.
42. A brafs pin, ufed in faftening plates of  
brafs to wood by the Romans.
43. A Roman key of brafs.
44. The brafs head of an arrow.
45. An unknown inftrument of brafs, with  
its cafe made of two fmall plates of brafs  
faftened at one end with two rivets.
46. A Roman ring of coarfe filver, upon it is  
the word LVCIANI.
47. Another, with a Cornelian ftone, on  
which is engraved an eagle and an hare.
48. A

48. A ring of brass with a blue stone, on which is engraved a dolphin.
49. A square pipe of earth, with a hole on one side, found near Lexden. These pipes were used in the construction of the Roman Hypocausts, or sweating houses, from which it is conjectured that one of those buildings antiently stood in the place near where this pipe was found. Many of these houses have been discovered at other places: particularly at Aberconway in Caernarvonshire; and near Caergwrley castle in Flintshire. There is also one at Chester, remaining nearly in a perfect state. In a field near the west end of the town, the fire place and funnel of one of these hypocausts were lately discovered, about a foot beneath the surface of the earth.

#### A N T I E N T D A T E S.

Upon the cell of a window, belonging to a house nearly opposite the Moot-hall, is carved the date 1090, or 1490, which sometime ago exercised the sagacity of the antiquaries,

quaries, and gave rise to several disputes\* concerning the æra of the introduction of Arabic numeral figures in England. The internal parts of the house where this date remains, are supposed to be as antient as the Moot-hall, or the castle itself; particularly the east wall of the house, which is built with Roman brick and stone, and runs the whole length of the lane where it stands. Tradition would make this house to have been the residence of Eudo; but with what foundation is unknown. This date was first placed in the north front of the house, which to appearance claimed no higher antiquity than the 14th or 15th century. It was afterwards, upon rebuilding some parts of the house, fixed in the south side, where it still remains. Upon examining this date, which is carved in relief, it appears that the second figure, which is of the most consequence, is either impaired or has been alter-

\* *VIDE*, *Bibliotheca Literaria* No. 8. p. 25. No. 10. p. 35. *Philosophical Transact.* August 1699. No. 255. p. 287. and No. 266. p. 667, and *Lowthorp's Abridgement*, Vol. 1. p. 108. *Philosophical Transact.* Oct. 1735. No. 439. p. 120.

ed; and to conjecture what it might have been, would lead to no favourable conclusion of its antiquity. If it had been an o, the same width as the o at the end has, would have been sufficient: but as it is wider; it was probably so formed, to give a greater scope for the cross at the bottom.

Upon a piece of timber placed over the door way leading into a place called the cistern yard, on the east side of north hill, is the date 1497, in which the 4 has the legs crossed in the same fashion, as it is supposed the 4 had in that of 1490.

### ANTIEN INTRENCHMENTS.

About two miles to the westward of Colchester, are many large intrenchments stretching from north to south, which are supposed to be remains of the *Castra*, *Castella*, and *Præsidia*, that were, according to Tacitus, formed about the antient *Colonia Camulodunum*. To give any idea, adequate to the magnitude of these works, without the assistance of an accurate survey, is hardly possible.

The

The first rampart crosses the road a little to the eastward of Lexden, and extends southward a considerable way, and northward, nearly in a strait line, to the river, and from thence to the road which leads to West-Bergholt; beyond which it is defaced by the cultivation of the inclosed grounds. The furthest and most considerable rampart, is nearly parallel to the first, and extends southward a considerable way towards Mersea Island, and northward to the river, and is continued across Bergholt heath, beyond which place, although it undoubtedly went much further, it is difficult without some attention, to trace it with any certainty. In the intermediate space between these two parallel ramparts, are many others intersected at right angles, and some apparently in other directions: also three ramparts parallel to each other, and to the two above described. The area enclosed by these ramparts is very large, and must have required an armed force proportioned to its vastness. From the height and strength of the western rampart, it is conjectured, that the camp formed here, was for the defence  
of

of Colchester which the Romans had assumed as a station wherein to plant a colony, and by the ramparts extending northward beyond the river Colne, and southward towards Mersea Island, a line was formed which completely secured the country adjacent to their intended colony from the hostile incursions of the Britans. The island itself from its pleasantness, and convenience of situation, became the harbour or as it were the resting place of people passing to and from Rome, and in case of necessity, a place of retreat not less secure than the strongest fort. Several beautiful pavements, and other antiquities yet remaining there, sufficiently indicate, how much it was frequented.

About a furlong to the east of Bere-church is a very high rampart, extending one way in a direct line towards Colchester, and the other way towards Mersea Island. How far it may be traced with certainty to either of these places is unknown; but its appearance leads to a conjecture that it was thrown up for the easier and more expeditious travelling to and from the Island.

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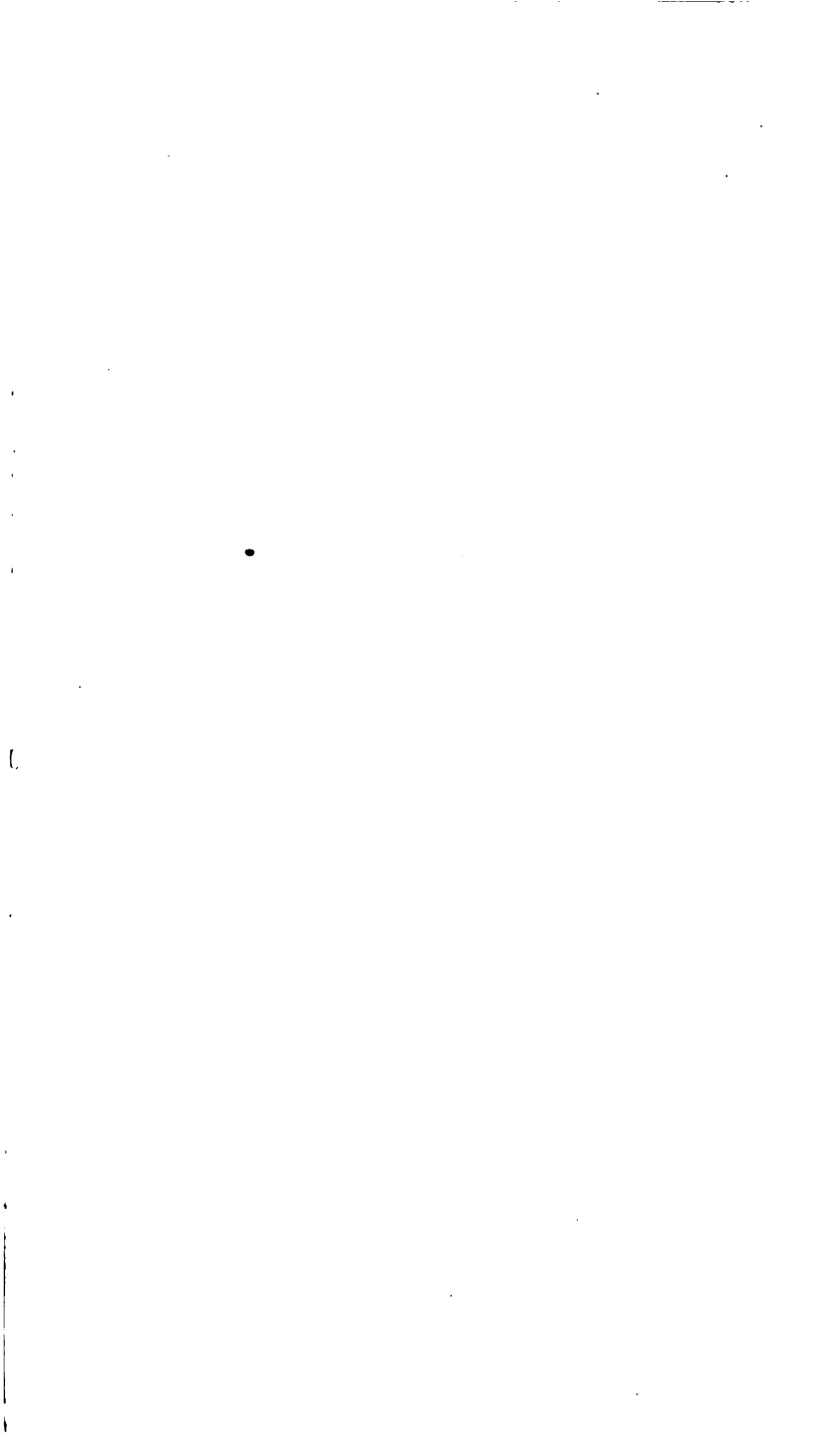
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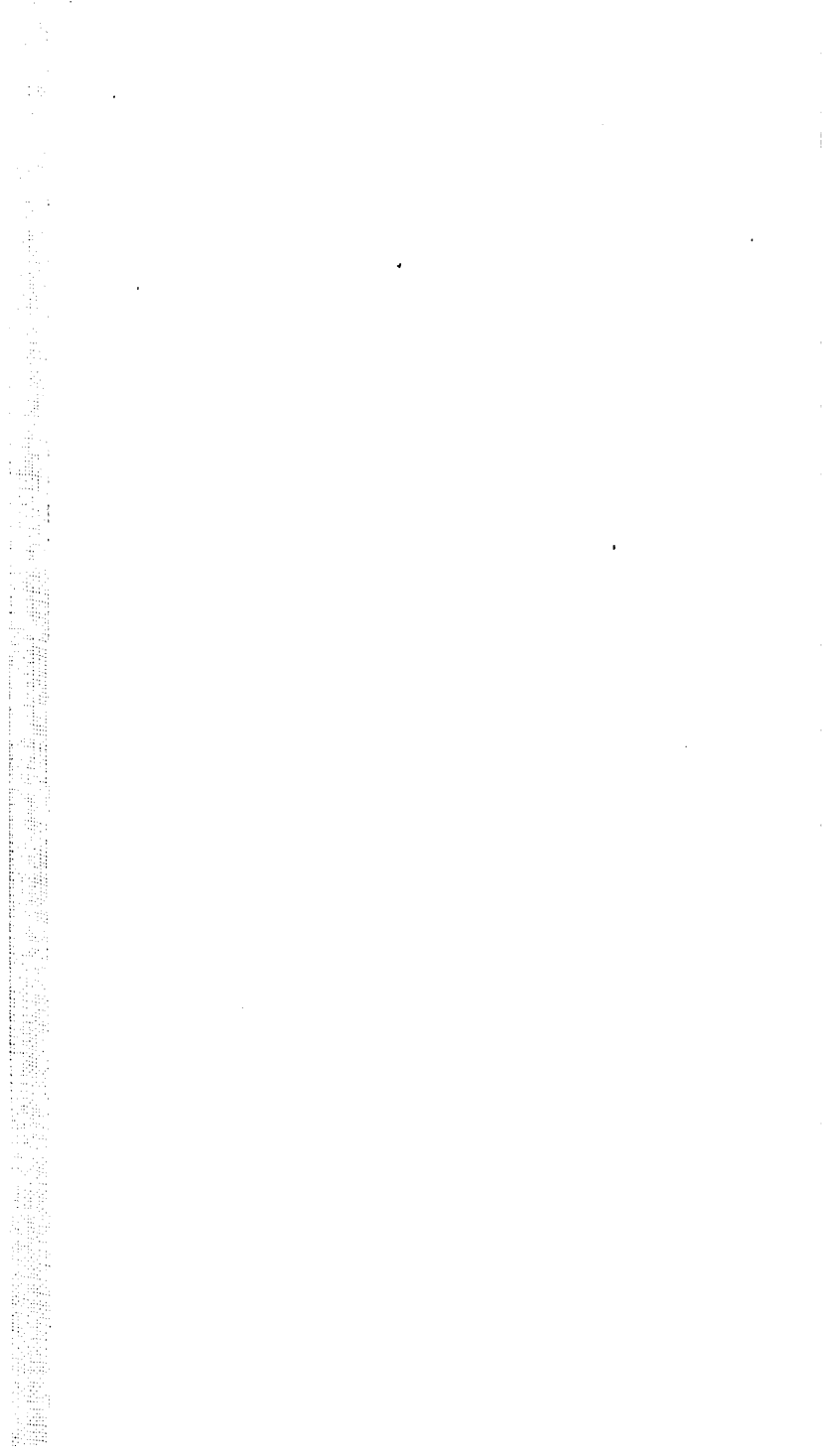
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